The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

# The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 54 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

## SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

| Date of Sailing About. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1915 | | | | |
| 6th March | Caledonia | 8000 | -- | -- |
| 13th " | Egypt | 8000 | -- -- | -- |
| 20th " | Kashgar (a) | 9000 | -- -- | -- |
| 27th " | Salsette | 6000 | Medina | 12500 |
| 3rd April | Arabia | 8000 | -- -- | -- |
| 10th " | Salsette | 6000 | Mongolia | 10000 |
| 17th " | Kaisar-i-Hind | 11500 | -- -- | 11000 |
| 24th " | Salsette | 6000 | Malwa | |
| 1st May | Persia | 8000 | -- -- | -- |

(a) Will not carry passengers from Bombay.

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

| Steamers. | Commander. | Tons | Arrival | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tosa Maru | Y. Nakano | 3886 | 24th Feb. | 7th March. |
| Omura Maru | T. Terada | 9782 | 11th March | 23rd March |
| Tenyo Maru | S. Fukui | 2387 | 30th March | 31st March |
| KanagawaMaru | S. Takawa | 6238 | 29th March | 10th April |

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA.
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

## INSURANCE.

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

*FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES*
*Apply to*

**E. F. HALLIWELL.**

*General Insurance Agents.*

"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road,

**Fort, BOMBAY**

Phone: 2352 Telegrams: "Baltic"

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,96,000.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

## SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Karachi about. | Leave Bombay about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Paris | 9230 | 20th March | 22nd March |
| City of Cairo | 7700 | 10th April | 12th April |
| City of Calcutta | 7626 | .... | 5th May |
| City of Poona | 7474 | 12th May | -- -- |
| City of Birmingham | 7497 | 5th June | -- -- |

| FARES | 1st class Single. | 1st class Returns | 2nd class Single | 2nd class Returns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Marseilles | 578 | 891 | 429 | 646 |
| London viaMarseilles | 652 | 1,021 | 489 | 969 |
| Liverpool | 695 | 957 | 468 | 704 |
| London viaMarseilles out from Liverpool | -- | 999 | -- | 737 |

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY,

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

*56, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

## BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital ... £2,000,000
Paid up Capital ... £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ... £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Chittagong | Zanzibar |
| Bombay | Rangoon | Mombasa |
| Madras | Mandalay | Nairobi |
| Karachi | Colombo | Nakuru |
| Lahore | Kandy | Kisuma |
| Amritsar | Newera-Elliya | Jinja |
| Delhi | Aden (Camp) | Kampala |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Steamer Point) | Entebbe |
| Tuticorin | | |
| Cochin | | |

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 561.

## SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

| Vessels | Tons | Sailing date. | Time. | Routes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| "LHASA," | 2,184, | Friday 5th March | | Direct |
| "LINGA" | 2,185, | Mon. 8th March, | | †P. B., D. and C. M. |
| "KASARA," | 1,195, | Thursday, | 11th March | §C. M. |

†P. Bunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvi.

§Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday 11th March via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "CHAKDARA," 3,035 tons, on 11th March calling at Veraval and Maugrole, Karachi, Pasin, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons, about 5th March calling at Lamoo Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.

4th March 1915.

## SHIPPING.

A NOHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915

| Steamers. | Tonnage. | Captain | Leave Bombay about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. "Olympia" | 5124 | J.L. Henderson | 7th March 1915 |
| S.S. "Soluda" | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 26th March 1915 |
| S.S. "Elysia" | 6368 | J. Kinnaird | 4th April 1915 |
| S.S. "Chrysia" | 6722 | C.F. Osborne | R.N.R. 17th April 1915 |
| S.S. "Castalia" | 6386 | | 24th April 1915 |

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

| | Single Rs. | Return. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez | 412 | 627 |
| Bombay to Port Said | 446 | 677 |
| Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool | 578 | 864 |
| Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool | 653 | 969 |
| Bombay to Gibraltar | 596 | 901 |
| Bombay to Liverpool | 695 | 957 |
| Bombay to New York | 941 | 1,426 |
| Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez | 449 | ... |

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA.

BOMBAY AND POONA,

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING-CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

*ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.*

F. CORNAGLIA.

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

## BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja, Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid up ... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ... Rs. 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 6 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interests allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. B. RANDLE,
Manager.

## BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. ENGHIR.
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX.

*BOMBAY AGENTS:*

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 2031. *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

WATCH REPAIRING

PAR EXCELLENCE

BRICKLEHURST MANOR,
STONEGATE,
*November 11th*, 1914.

DEAR SIRS,

In March last one of your watch-makers regulated my..... watch, and in common fairness to him I think he should know that he has done an exfraordinary piece of work. I set my watch to Greenwich time at.....in the Strand on May 4th, and this day November 11th it was 25 seconds slow. I would not say that the watch was out even to this small amount, as I have noticed that when the standard clock differs from my watch they generally come into agreement without the latter being altered. Anyhow, allowing that the watch has lost 25 seconds in six months, I think timekeeping to within a minute a year is almost incredible.

Yours faithfully,

The original of this letter and the signature of the author (a well-known high official of Bombay now retired) may be seen at our establishment when required during business hours.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

## BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | Authorised ... | Rs. 50,00,000 |
| Capital | Issued ... | Rs. 30,00,000 |
| Capital | Subscribed ... | Rs. 26,81,500 |
| Capital | Paid Up ... | Rs. 13,14,273 |
| Reserve | Fund ... | Rs. 10,80,000 |

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted. For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

## BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yen 40,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | " 20,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | " 19,250,000 |

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antung Hsein | Liaoyang | Pekin |
| Changchun | Calcutta | Ryojun (Port Arthur) |
| Dairen (Dalney) | London | San Francisco |
| Hankow | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Harbin | Fengtien (Mukden) | Tiehling |
| Hong Kong | Nagasaki | Tientsin |
| Honolulu | Newchwang | Tokyo |
| Kobe | New York | Tsingtau |
| Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.) | Osaka | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PRIDE OF INDIA

to be given away free.

Worth a fortune to anybody!!

Do you like to penetrate the motives and sentiments of persons around you?

Do you like to fathom the minds of those you meet in business or Society?

Do you value control over others?

Do you value the power to conquer pain and banish sickness, to reform a misguided friend, to gain business success, to win profit, position and happiness?

If you do you must send for this book which we give away free to advertise the

LATENT LIGHT CULTURE,
Tinnevelly, S. India.

Do post a card now.

Mr. MANILAL H. UDANI,
M.A., LL.B., F.L.L.C.,
*Secretary, The Latent Light Culture*
PANNALAL TERRACES, GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p. m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BALABHAI—Your loving parents feel deeply grieved at your absence. Whatever the cause they would be delighted to receive you and do all in their power to make you happy. 5485

MADAME GRINDLAY & SON, Plumassiers, Dry Cleaners and Dyers, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Orders also received at Madams Semloh's Milliners, opposite Hotel Majestic, Bombay. 2580

D. C. BOTTLEWALA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 5478.

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

WANTED BUYERS.—For new chawl near Coorla, Ry. Station, monthly rent Rs. 200. A chawl at Khar Road, Bandra. A vacant plot of ground 7,000 square yards at Dharavi. Apply to D. W. PITGAONKAR, Vakil, High Court, Girgaum Back Road. 5533

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona. Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

## WANTED.

WANTED a gentleman to share a room with another gentleman in a comfortable flat conveniently situated in the Fort good table and modern conveniences. Apply to Box No. 507, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3090

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman desires strongly to recommend chauffeur (Indian) who has left his service owing to giving up car. Very superior man and competent driver.—Apply to Box No. 509, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED immediately a married couple or gentleman as paying guests in a select home in Wodehouse Road, facing west. Apply to Box No. 511, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3126

WANTED a HEAD CLERK and Accountant for the District Engineer's office of the Bakarganj District Board on a salary of Rs. 80, rising to Rs. 120 by annual increment of Rs. 4. Only passed 4th Grade Accountants need apply.
Applications will be received by undersigned up to 20th March, 1915.
H. O'BRIEN, C.E., M.S.E.,
District Engineer, Barisal, East Bengal. 3130

WANTED a CIVIL ENGINEER for the charge of the Public Works Department of the Manipur State, Assam. Must be pure European, fully qualified, and preference will be given to applicants having some experience in Waterworks. Pay Rs. 500—20—600, fixed travelling allowance Rs. 70, free furnished house, will be required to keep a motor or motor cycle. Applications, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should be addressed to—
J. C. HIGGINS, I. C. S.,
Vice-President of the Manipur State Darbar,
Imphal, Manipur State, Assam. 3120

WANTED a DISTRICT ENGINEER for the District Board of Palamau on a salary of Rs. 400 per mensem (with first class Travelling Allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations). No one need apply who is not qualified under Bengal Government Notification No. 3334 L.S.G., dated 20th December, 1901, as amended by Government Notifications No. 1198 T. M. dated 18th June 1906 and No. 891 T. L. S. G., dated 23rd September, 1911. The District Engineer will have also to supervise the Imperial and Provincial works and repairs, for which he will get 5 per cent. remuneration on the total expenditure over and above his salary.
Applications with necessary certificates and testimonials to be submitted on or before the 15th March, 1915, in sealed and registered covers addressed to the Chairman, District Board, and superscribed "Application for Appointment of District Engineer."
With each application should be sent a suitable envelope, addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration, for return of the certificates in the event of the application being unsuccessful.
A. GARRETT,
Chairman, District Board.
Palamau.
Daltonganj,
12th February, 1915. 3129

## WANTED.

WANTED by a Gentleman furnished room and board, preferably near Colaba. Please state terms to Rex. Box "X" "Bombay Chronicle." 5615

WANTED—A BRITISH BANDMASTER for the 66th Punjabis. Terms on application to BAND PRESIDENT, 66th Punjabis, Jhelum. 3131

WANTED—SMART CLERKS for responsible duties. Pay Rs. 50. Must be British subjects. Apply Box No. 167, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5609

WANTED a trained full time Kindergarten or Montessori teacher, any sex. Apply stating terms with full particulars to Box No. 162 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5587

DRAPERY.—Required the services of TEMPORARY ASSISTANTS for our clearance sale, must be experienced. Apply with copies of testimonials to
THE MANAGER.
STANLEY HUMPHREYS & Co.

WANTED to purchase a receipt for dyeing hair jet black without poisonous drugs. Handsome price will be paid to the party who has a genuine tried, receipe. Apply to Box No. 155, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5540

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A well-known and old DISPENSARY. Apply Mrs. A. E. ROZANO, Mount Road, Mazagon Bombay. 5606

FOR SALE.—Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to dispose off their furniture in lot will find it to their advantage to apply to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 5612

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE PIANO in good condition. Cost Rs. 650. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, Bombay. 3090

FOR SALE—A DISTILLER and GLOVE CLEANING MACHINE in perfect working order, practically new. Reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY. 3, Victoria Road, Byculla Bombay. 3091

FOR SALE.—Valuable Building Plots at Palli Hill, Bandra. For particulars apply to:—
Messrs. BHIMJI & Co.,
Solicitors, High Court,
at their Office at Meadows Street, Fort. 5577

## TO BE LET.

TO LET—Two double rooms with board, outside meals also supplied. Apply Mrs. MATCHIN, Florence House, Apollo Bunder. 5588

TO BE LET—On Pedder Road, NAROTAMDAS MANSION, belonging to the estate of the late Sir Hurkisondas Narotamdas, Kt. For Rent etc. apply to NAGINDAS P. MEHTA, 18, Church Gate Street, Fort. 5598

## NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. BEHRAMJI HIRJIBHAI WARDEN of Bombay, Parsi, has contracted to sell to our client BAI VIRBAIJI, wife of Mr. EDULJI DORABJI TALATI, the undermentioned property subject however to and with the benefit of the Indenture of Lease dated the 28th day of April 1911 and made between His Grace the Most Reverend Dr. Hermann Jurgens of the 1st part, the vendor of the 2nd part and Mr. Dosabhai Rustomji Daruwalla of the third part. ANY person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14 K, Humam Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.
ALL THAT piece or parcel of Foras land together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon situate at De Lisle Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1137 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under Old No. 82 etc., New No. 1/11961 Old Survey No. nil and New Survey No. 1/2704 and in the books of the Foras land Commissioners under No. 382 and bounded on the East partly by a portion of the private passage and partly by the property of Pestonji Jamshedji Patel, on the West partly by a portion of the said private passage and partly by vacant land of the vendor, on the North by a moiety of the said private passage leading to and opening upon De Lisle Road and beyond it partly by the property of Maneckji Cursetji Golwalla and partly by the vacant land of the vendor, and on the South by the property and Mills of Prospect Mills Ltd., which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 2251 (3) and Street No. 300B De Lisle Road.
MERWANJI, KOLA, ROMER, BILIMORIA AND Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Dated this 26th day of February, 1915. 5572

### NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to take abkari contract of Partabgarh State from October, 1916 for 5 years should apply to undersigned for full particulars. Present contractor has offered fifty thousand rupees; applicant bidding highest would receive attention.
SECRETARY TO THE
MAHARAJ KUMAR PARTABGARH,
RAJPUTANA. 5626

## NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

Re.—Estate of NARANDAS RATTONSEY Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts and liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed NARANDAS RATTONSEY of Bombay Bhatia, Hindu Inhabitant a widower unemployed who died at Bombay on or about the 22nd day of June, 1913, and Letters of Administration of whose estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay was granted on the 9th day of April 1914, to Vithaldas Vasanji Terajani the duly constituted attorney of Tha(kar) Gopalji Valji and Tha(kar) Khimji Kalyanji two of the first cousins and next-of-kin of the said deceased, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Vithaldas Vasanji Jerajani at the office of Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chhotubhai at Esplanade Road, Bombay, his attorneys within one calender month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Vithaldas Vasanji Jerajani will hand over the assets to the person entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.
Dated this 2nd day of March 1914.
MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI.
Attorneys for Vithaldas Vasanji Jerajani.
5614

### NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF ROSE GRACIAS... Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed ROSE GRACIAS, deceased, who died at Bandra in the Thana District on or about the 21st day of November, 1914, and the Probate of whose Will having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay, was granted on the 16th day of February, 1915, to William Francis Rowe and Thomas Rowe both of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said executors at the office of their attorneys Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, 105, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.
Bombay, Dated this 22nd day of February 1915.
(Sd.) DAPHTARY, FERREIRA & DIVAN,
5508 Executors' Attorneys.

### NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Offices of the following firms have been shifted to No. 111, Esplanade Road, Fort (premises lately occupied by Messrs. E. Spinner & Co.):—
Messrs. Narandas Rajaram & Co.
" The Mofussil Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.
" Broach City Press Co., Ltd.
" Surat City Press Co., Ltd.
" Mahuva City Press Co., Ltd.
" Karolli Ginning & Press Co., Ltd.
" Amreli Press Co.
" Junagadh Press Co.
" Bavla Ginning & Pressing Co.

## AUCTION SALE.

### CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 531.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS FOR INVESTMENT.

Auction sale of the right, title and interest of the Insolvent in his valuable cotton baling Press at Raver in East Khandesh containing inter alia one half press and finisher by Messrs. Nesmith Wilson and Co., together with the piece of land and the messuages, tenements and buildings, etc., standing thereat.
Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Tyabally Esmalji Esoofbhoy, an Insolvent traded, in Bombay and other places, as Messrs. Shaik Adam Essufbhoy and Co., and Abdeally Abdulkader, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 9th day of March, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, all the right title and interest of the said Insolvent in the following piece of land together with the Bailing Press and buildings thereat.
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.
PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages or tenements and other buildings standing thereon situated at Raver in Taluka Mankoor, Tukdi East Khandesh, in the Registration Sub district of Raver, bearing Survey No. 322, containing by admeasurement 5 acres and six goonthas and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the east by road leading to the Railway Station and by land bearing Survey No. 324, on the west by land bearing Survey No. 321, on the South by land bearing Survey No. 319 and on the north by land bearing Survey No. 310 and on which the said premises are erected a cotton baling press with Engine and Boiler house and other buildings and out-houses and a well.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Rustomjee and Ginwala, Solicitors, attorneys for the said Official Assignee at No.373, Hornby Road, within the Fort or to the Undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th March, 1915.

A slight irritation in the throat may lead to a hacking cough. Zymole Trokeys stop it; they soothe the irritation and strengthen the throat. B-14

## AUCTION SALE.

### BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD, BEHIND THE ELPHINSTONE MILL, LOWER MAHIM.
Under instructions of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee in the Deed of Mortgage, bearing date the 11th day of November, 1913, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 4th day of March, 1915, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the immoveable property comprised in the said Deed of Mortgage and described hereunder:—
All that piece of Foras land of a perpetual tenure containing by admeasurement recently made sixteen thousand and thirty-one square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 54, 55, 56 and 57, Collector's New Nos. 12850, 12851, 11939 and 11941, Old Survey Nos. ——, New Survey No. 1 and 3-/929, together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward Nos. 3464 and 3464A, Street No. 928, all which premises are situate at and on the West side of Elphinstone Road, Lower Mahim, in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the Tulsi Water Pipe Road, and a proposed public Road, on or towards the West by the property of Mathew Pascol De Sousa, on or towards the North by a public passage, and on or towards the South by the property of Shrikrishna Raghunath.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, at their Office at 121, Esplanade Road, in Fort, in the Old Agra Bank Buildings, or to the Undersigned.

URGENT NOTICE.

Auction sale of "Saboo Palace" which is to take place on THURSDAY the 25th Ultimo is further adjourned to SUNDAY the 7th March, 1915, at 4 p.m., (S. T.) and if on that day the reserved price for the whole lot is not obtained then the bungalow will be sold separately immediately thereafter and the sale of the furniture and moveables will commence on Monday the 8th March, 1915, and the following days at 2 p.m., (S. T.), each day.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A very rare and unique opportunity for Princes, Noblemen and Gentlemen who want a very grand and comfortable place very richly and tastefully decorated and furnished and situated right near the sea with a charming outlook.
By order of the executors of the late Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo Seedick,
Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the premises on SUNDAY the 7th March, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), in one lot and altogether the very handsome and unique architectural and ornamental building formerly known as "Miramar" but at present known as "Saboo Palace" situate at Narayen Dabulkar Road or Landsend Road Malabar Hill without the Fort of Bombay together with its rich ornamental and rare furniture, billiard table, platedware, pictures, porcelain china and glassware, clocks, carpets, marble and other statues, etc., consisting of: some very fine and handsomely carved mahogany and satinwood cabinets, side boards dining table, wardrobes, beds, sofas, chairs, all made to especially selected English designs, built by Roberts and Wimbridge and rest imported from England.
Platedware and cutlery of the very best quality and especially ordered from the well-known makers Messrs. Reid and Barton.
Porcelain ware and ornaments from Doulton's Royal Crown Derby and Co., Coalport, Royal Worcester Mintons, Dresdens and Royal Hungarian.
Best carara marble, plaster and bronze statues and figures.
English and Indian Silver Ware and carved Ivory pieces. Indian carpets from A Wyland at Agra made to order; and Axminster stair carpets and rugs of best English makes.
Oil paintings by some well known painters
Grandfather and other clocks, imported by Marcks and Co., and others.
Chinese and Japanese furniture inlaid with Mother O'Pearl.
Finest crystal glass and porcelain dinner and dessert services.
The whole of this splendid collection has been carefully selected by a gentleman, who has made it a special study in this particular branch, and cannot be equalled anywhere in India. Should at such sale in one whole lot of the property and furniture, etc., the reserved price which shall be fixed therefor shall not be obtained, then and in that case the bungalow with its lands, gardens, outhouses, and appurtenances and with all the fixtures shall be sold separately from the furniture immediately thereafter on the same day, viz., the 7th day of March 1915; and the furniture and all other moveables will be sold separately on MONDAY, the 8th March, 1915, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), and on the following days.
Further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from the undersigned or of Messrs. Payne and Co., or of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the said executors at their office No. 90 and No. 29, Esplanade Road Fort, respectively.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT,
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHETWADY MAIN ROAD.
In exercise of the power of sale and all other powers in that behalf vested in Mr. Keshav Mahadeo Chaubal by an indenture

## AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.—(*Contd.*)

of second mortgage bearing date the 28th day of July, 1913, and made between Framji Pallonji Pochkhanawala of the one part and Ratanji Ranchodji Dessai and the said Keshav Mahadeo Chaubal of the other part and an, indenture of transfer of mortgage bearing date the 30th day of September, 1914, and made between the said Ratanji Runchodji Desai of the one part and the said Keshav Mahadeo Chaubal of the other part and the indenture of mortgage bearing date the 31st day of January, 1914, and made between the said Framji Pallonji Pochkhanawalla of the one part and the said Keshav Mahadeo Chaubal of the other part the said Keshav Mahadeo Chaubal as such mortgagee will on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day, of March, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), have the property hereunder mentioned put up for sale by Public Auction through Messrs. BENNETT & Co., auctioneers on the premises on account and at the risk of the said Framji Pallonji Pochkhanawalla. For particulars apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, mortgagees, attorneys at 121, Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land of the Bombay Pension and Tax tenure situate at Khetwady Main Road, in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon containing by admeasurement one thousand nine hundred and eighty-one and decimal point seventy- one square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 373, New No. D/2249, old survey No. 27, New No. 5 & 6—7402, and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Muncipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1842, (1) and 1843 (2a) Street Nos. 1 and 3 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the north by the Khetwady Main Road aforesaid on or towards the south by the property now of Vithal Sayana contractor and formerly of Dorabji C. Patel on or towards the west by a portion of the private passage and beyond that by the property of Merwanji Cursetji Mehta and on or towards the east by the property now of Ardeshir Sorabji Palkhiwala and formerly of Dinshaw Edulji Lam and which premises are now in the ocception of the tenants of the mortgagor.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 4th March, 1915.

### MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. John Richards & Co., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, 5th day of March at 3 p.m. (S.T.), a consignment of fairy light lamps and chandeliers of 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 21, 25 lights of different colours and shades just imported from England per s.s. Nirwana.
Each lot will be sold separtely to suit purchasers.
The goods are on view.

SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 5TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.),
Messrs. MEHTA & Co., auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 5th day of March, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, the houshold teak and blackwood artistic furniture made by Dewji Canji, Wimbridge Roberts and others such as dining table and chairs, dinnerwagon, meatsafe, dumbwaiters, drawing-room sets lined tapestry and velvet, hatstands, tiled teapoys, octagon table by Roberts, Wimbridge made large book case, marble top centre table, very rich jardineers on stands, rich partition screen, single and double clothes and hanging almiras, single iron and wooden bedsteads, baba cots, wall fancy brackets rocking and easy chairs, galvanized tanks to hold 100 gallons of water (made by Richardson and Cruddas) and safe by Harichand Mancharam size 30 by 30 by 30 the property of Mrs. E. Webster and others.
The property of another party such an drawing room suites lined velvet and tapestry tiled teapoys, hatstands, wall brackets, electrical goods such as electric globes, fans table and ceiling, accumulators, etc.
Goods are on view.
N. B.—The current notes of the East India Co's time which were not sold the other day will be sold off to the highest bidder without reserve.
MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th March, 1915.

## WANTED.

WANTED—ACTIVE AGENTS for the AMRITSAR NATIONAL INSURANCE (AND BKG.) CO., LD., throughout the island and presidency of Bombay. Good prospects and other emoluments. For particulars apply to the undermentioned:—
Note—The Company's schemes are best to suit the purse and convenience of all class of people. Persons intending to get their lives insured or to make provision for the education and marriage of their children need apply sharp to:—
K. ANANT RAM & BROS.,
Chief Agents,
17-19, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

## AUCTION SALE.

### J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
84-86, FANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT TELLI MOHOLLA OR SHAIK BURAN COMMODIN STREET.
Under instructions from Messrs. Kanga and Sayani Attorneys for Dr. Cowasji Edulji Dadachanji and others Transferees of an Indenture of Mortgage dated 12th January 1908 and on account and at the risk of Ghanchi Ahmed Rassool the Mortgagor Messrs. J. S. Mody & Co., will on SATURDAY the 13th day of March, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction the following landed property viz:—
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Shaik Buran Commodin Street outside the Fort in the Registration sub-district of Bombay registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1653-1654 New No. 8779 Old Survey Nos. 2266-2265 and New Survey No. 3732 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 57 Street Nos. 51, 53, 55 containing by admeasurement 136 Square Yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by a sweepers passage on the West by the said Shaik Buran Commodin Street on the North by the property of Haji Alaoodin Jitaker and on the South by the house of Shaik Ebrahim Jolekar which premises are comprised in the said Indenture of Mortgage of 12th January 1908 and made between the said Ghanchi Ahmed Rassool of the one part and Furdoonji Aderji Madan of the other part.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Kanga and Sayani Solicitors for the said Transferees at their office in Alice Buildings on Hornby Road Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COLBHAT LANE.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 271 OF 1914.
Fatmabai wife of Haji Ahmed Haji Hasham Dada .....Plaintiff.
V/S
Rahmatbai wife of Abdul Rehim Ebrahim and others .....Defendants.
Under instructions from Bai Rahmatbai wife of Abdool Rahim Haji Ebrahim the Receiver appointed in the above suit Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of March, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), offer for sale by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on the premises pursuant to the Consent Decree and Order of Reference dated the 16th day of October 1914 passed in the above Suit.
PARTICULARS.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure with the messuage hereditament and premises standing thereon situate lying and being in Colbhat Lane without the Fort and in the registration Sub-district of Bombay assessed by the Collector of Assessment under C Ward No. 3173 and Street No. 8 and standing in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new survey No. 140 and which said premises contain by admeasurement according to the old title deed 229 Square Yards be the same little more or less and are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Tookaram Javji on the West by the said Colbhat Lane on the North partly by the property of Teli Kashibai Govind and partly by the property of Tookaram Javji and on the South by the property of Sonabai Jamsetji Petit and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Receiver.
For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Little & Co. attorneys for the said Receiver at their office in Old Secretariat Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th March, 1915.

## AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD.
TO-NIGHT
SEEING IS BELIEVING
There are heaps of things, we could say about that Rattling Pathe Exclusive
ROCAMBOLE
THE TERROR OF PARIS.
BUT WE WANT YOU TO FORM your own opinion, this you can do by making a point of
SEEING IT FOR YOURSELF.
We anticipate your judgment in the belief that it will coincide with ours.
This Thrilling Exclusive is full of Sensational Episodes and is bound to please you.
ALSO
The Second Instalment of that Wonderfully Interesting Film
THE OCEAN BATTLEFIELD
AND
A Comedy by M. Prince in his happiest vein.
PATHE'S GAZETTE
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

## AMUSEMENTS.

# AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

**Charni Road.** **TO-NIGHT !** **Tel. No. 1271.**

A Thrilling and Absorbing Detective Drama

IN THREE PARTS

# THE MYSTERIOUS CLUB

INTERESTING. ABSORBING. EXCITING.

The sinister operations of what is in effect a Suicide Club are cleverly depicted in this Engrossing Film.

INGENIOUS. ENGROSSING. SENSATIONAL.

NOVELTY IN SETTING & TREATMENT. PLENTY TO KEEP THE INTEREST ALIVE.

A mysterious succession of suicides leads to the tracking down of the leader of an iniquitous club, and his capture is effected after some very exciting scenes.

DO NOT MISS THIS FINE 'TEC DRAMA.

3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday. } Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

# PALACE OF VARIETIES GAIETY THEATRE

TO-NIGHT! At 6-30 & 10 p. m. TO-NIGHT!!

GRAND GALA PERFORMANCE

2nd EDITION 2nd

2nd EDITION 2nd

2nd EDITION 2nd.

Of the Enormously Successful Pantomime

## ROBINSON CRUSOE

In two Acts and Five Scenes.

Entirely Revised and Renewed with

NEW SONGS !

NEW DANCES ! !

NEW FUNNY BUSINESS ! ! !

The First Edition was funny, the Second Edition will be funnier still.

A first class London Pantomime in miniature

MIRTH ! MELODY !! MOVEMENT !!!

LIGHT !!!! • LAUGHTER !!!!!

GIGGLES ! SMILES !! LAUGHS !!!

YELLS !!!! SCREAMS !!!!!

The house rocked with laughter—VIDE PRESS

SEE MAY SHERRARD'S NEW BUSINESS AS MRS. CRUSOE

ALL NEW SONGS AND EFFECTS

If it is possible to improve upon the First Edition we have done it.

ASK ABOUT IT ! ASK ABOUT IT ! !

BRING THE CHILDREN

Our Cinema, short and sweet

For Love of a Maid (Max Linder Comedy) God of Ind (Travel Coloured) and our War Topical.

# SKATING RINK

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL

*Thursday, 4th March at 6-45 p.m.:*

HOCKEY ON SKATES.

FINAL

Gordon's Team *v.* Winners of the Semi-final.

There will be a General Session from 6 to 8 this day and not Club Session as usual.

*Friday, 5th March at 9-30 p.m.:*

CINDERELLA DANCE.

*Tuesday, 16th March at 9-30 p.m.:*

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

## BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital ..... £1,200,000

Reserve Fund ..... £1,200,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Medan (Sumatra) | Manila |
| Calcutta | Singapore | Cebu |
| Madras | Malacca | Hoilo |
| Rangoon | Kwala Lumpur (F.M.S.) | Hongkong |
| Colombo | Klang (F.M.S.) | Canton |
| Karachi | Seremban (F.M.S.) | Foochow |
| Amritsar | Bangkok | Shanghai |
| Delhi | Batavia | Tientsin |
| Penang | Sourabaya | Tsingtau (North China.) |
| Puket | Saigon | Hankow |
| Taiping (F.M.S.) | Haiphong | Yokohama |
| Ipoh (F.M.S.) | | Kobe |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER.

Agent.

Post Box No. 84.

When you go visiting don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache cure make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately. C-15

## BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid-up Capital ..... | $15,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $15,000,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund ..... | $18,000,000 |
| Gold Reserve Fund ..... | £1,500,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Ipoh | Rangoon |
| Bangkok | Johore | Saigon |
| Batavia | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Bombay | Kwala-Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | London | Do Hongkow |
| Canton | Lyons | Singapore |
| Colombo | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Foochow | Manila | Taipeh |
| Hamburg | Nagasaki | Tientsin |
| Hankow | New York | Tsingtau |
| Harbin | Peking | Yokohama |
| Hongkong | Penang | Yloilo |

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Re. 1 half yearly

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,

Agent.

49, Church Gate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital ..... | £1,125,000 |
| Paid-up Capital ..... | £562,500 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders | £562,500 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | £465,000 |

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah. (Calcutta), Delhi Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A SCOTT SMITH,

Manager.

ADD TO YOUR BRAIN POWER

Your success as well as your general health depends in a large measure on the action of your brain. The coordinating functions of the brain must be quick, accurate and faultless, either in regulating the movements of the body that guard your safety and protect your health, or in determining right judgments that spell success. Your brain as well as your entire nervous system need additional help now and then. Such help is best found in

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

It strengthens the nerves, tones up the entire system, increases your brain power, and helps you to be more successful. It is quickly taken up by the blood and its beneficial effects are felt by every vital organ of the body.

Please read the following evidence:—

Mr. M. Palany, Settlement office, Chittoor writes:—"Your Electro-Tonic Pearls, you sent me some days ago, have done me some good. Please therefore send me two more bottles of 25 each per V. P. and oblige.

Price per bottle of 25 pills Rs. 1/4.

Price per bottle of 40 pills, Rs. 2/-.

V. P. charges 4 annas extra.

SOLE AGENTS:—

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,

Jooma Musjid, BOMBAY.


## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

March 3

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hellas | Berg | Bangkok | Feb. 15 |
| Norddaak | Hunn | Bangkok | Feb. 10 |
| Lhasa | King | Karachi | March 1 |
| Jehangir | Lewis | Aden | Feb. 21 |

### DEPARTURES.

March 3

Mandasan Maru Horic Kobe

The following vessels entered the Dock for loading yesterday.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Steamers | Hosna | for | London and Hull |
| ,, | Jehangir | for | Red Sea Ports |
| ,, | Hellas | for | Colombo, Penang, etc. |

The following steamers obtained Port clearances yesterday.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Steamers | Dwarka | for | Busreh |
| ,, | Varela | for | Do. |

S. S. Jehanjir:—The s.s. Jehanjir, 3,360 tons, Captain E. B. Lewis, arrived here yesterday from Aden, having left that port on the 21st February, with a general cargo and 96 deck passengers.

S. S. Hellas:—The s. s. Hellas, 949 tons, Captain M. Berg, arrived here yesterday from Bangkok, which port she left on the 15th ultimo with timber as cargo.

S. S. R. Nordnaak:—The steamer Nordnaak, 698 tons, Captain H. Hunn, arrived here yesterday from Bangkok, having left that port on the 10th February, with a cargo of timber on board.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived here yesterday from Karachi, having left that port on the 18th instant, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain S. H. Maples, will sail to-day for Busreh, via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Varela:—The B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Varela, 1,931 tons, Captain A. Denne, will sail to-day for Busreh, via Karachi and Gulf Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Egyptian Transport:—The s.s. Egyptian Transport, 2,923 tons, Captain Paine, is expected to sail to-day for Marseilles via Port Said, Malta and Naples, with a cargo and 2,000 tons, of manganese ore on board.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Tuesday, March, 2nd 1915.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A. Steinturm | Wilson | W. & A. G & Co |
| D & E Tosan Maru | Nakona | N. Y. Kaisha. |
| F Argyll | Wood | W. & A. Graham & Co |
| K Egyptian Transport | Paine | T. M. & Co |
| Lawoe | Smith | D. M. Khandwani |
| M Saisette | Armitage | P. & O. S. N. Co |
| N Dido | Wilkinson | J. P & Co |
| P New Zealand Transport | Paine | M. M. & Co |

HARBOUR WALL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Courland | Mohamed | Bo. S. N. Co |
| L Indravati | Oosman | B S. N. & Co |
| M Saisrmati | Sabudin | |
| M Sarasvati | Ebrahim | |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 City of Paris | Campbell | K. Nixon & Co |
| Newby Hall | Lloyd | K. N & Co |
| 4 Losna | Velson | W. & A. G. & Co |
| 5 Pundua | Anderson | M. M. & Co |
| 6 Alesia | Green | W. & A. G. & Co |
| 9 Abydos | Davis | G. H Carsum |
| 14 Dwarka | Maples | B. I. S. N. Co |
| 15 Varela | Denne | M. M. & Co |
| 16 Budris | Evans | T. M. & Co |

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Clan Gordon | Walker | J. Finlay & Co |
| 4 Oriental | Valentino | P. & O. Co |
| 5 Caledonia | Dowell | P. & O. S. N. Co |
| 6 Olympia | Henderson | W. & A. G. & Co |

H. D. D.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Taiyabi | Kass | R. E. Collin & Co |
| Hejaz | Gray | J. M. & Co |
| Hejaz | Gray | A. S. N. & Co |
| Jeddah | Ternal | T. M. & Co |

M. D. D.

Daisai Maru Pama N. Y. Kaisha

### VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Braunfels | Northcote | Prize Vessel |
| Baron Cawdor | Caskie | |
| Chakdara | Sparrow | B. I. S. N. Co |
| City of Cairo | Parker | K. M Co |
| Kesla | Green | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Galla | McIntyre | J. M. & Co |
| Kincraig | Abbott | |
| Karanga | Pattison | T. M. & Co |
| Kowelt | Wilson | |
| Lhasa | King | B. I. S. N. Co |
| Nardonake | Hunn | |
| Pundua | Andressau | B. I. S. N. Co |
| Sikh | Elliott | |
| Taman Maru | Kabayashi | N. Y. K. |
| Ujina | Abbot | M. M. & Co |

### EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia (s) 6 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 228 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 200 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.; 6,294 cwts. jawaree, 9,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Bros.; 320 cwts. linseed cake, Breul & Co.

Steinturm (s) 700 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 110 bales cotton waste, The Commercial Trading Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia (s) 76 cubic tons teak planks, Mckenzie's Saw Mills.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia (s) 100 bales cotton, Volkart & Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Olympia (s) 100 cwts. cashewnuts, R. Jivandas & Co.; 88 casks, 40 bales sheep and goat skins, E. N. Stein.

Caledonia (s) 6 bales woollen carpets, Thos. Cook & Sons.

FOR HAVRE.

Steinturm (s) 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 100 bales cotton, J. Finlay & Co.; 200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.; 200 cwts. mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia (s) 43 bales sheep & goat skins, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 4 bales animal hair, 2 cwts., fishmaws, J. M. Rahimtoola; 194 cwts. gum arabic, P. Jethabhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Alesia (s) 485 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia & Co.; 1,980 cwts. jawaree, 2,200 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

New Zealand Transport (s) 1,611 cwts. castorseed, G. Bhimjee; 2,000 cwts. cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR CHRISTIANIA GOTHENBURG.

Losna (s) 224 bales cotton, 672 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Porto de Savona (s) 1,000 bales cotton, C. Boggiano & Co.; 150 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.; 6,000 cwts. linseed, K. Dewchand & Co.; 822 cwts. teelseed, 1,000 cwts. linseed, 10,000 cwts, castorseed, 900 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Porto de Savona (s) 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Toman Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Breul & Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 800 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Toman Maru 3,100 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim & Co.; 200 bales cotton, C. Bomanjee & Co.; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, N. Rajaram & Co.

Mandasan Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Tosan Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 8 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.; 300 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Tosan Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 50 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Tosan Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YAKOHAMA.

Tosan Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Oriental (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 200 bales cotton twist, I. David; 100 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David & Co.; 500 bales cotton twist, Tata Sons & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Oriental (s) 150 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David & Co.; 100 bales cotton twist, M. Amersey & Co.; 200 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

### IMPORTS.

S. S. Nore from London, Agents, P. & O. S. N. Co., 8,287 casks, cement, 1 case, sulphuric acid, 10 kegs, boric acid, 112 casks, asphalte, 10 cases, medicines, 13 cases, cochineal, 11 cases, cigarettes, 3 cases, cigars, 3 cases, tobacco and cigarettes, 13 packages, tobacco, 4 casks, ivory, 61 cases, candles, 80 bags, potatoflour, 1,208 cases, condensed milk, 317 cases, 6 casks, provisions, 399 bags, farina, 200 bags, caraway seed, 1 box, gold and silver coins, 47 packages, glass bottles, 25 cases, beer, 235 cases, 4 casks, gin, 2 hogsheads, rum, 1 case, perfumed spirit, 1 package, 121 cases, wine, 21 cases, 19 casks, 280 kegs, 460 drums, paint and colour, 1 case, soap, 7 packages, sarsaparilla, 4 cases, perfumery, 29 cases, confectionery, 683 bales, old newspaper, 232 bales, 5 packages, 6 cases, paper, 56 cases, 11 packages, cotton goods, 2 bales, canvas, 1 bales, blankets, 48 bales, hemp, 10 cases, varnish.

S. S. Baron Cowdor from Calcutta, Agents, W. & A. Graham & Co., 6,104 tons, coal.

S. S. Dwarka from Busreh, Agents, M. M. & Co., 999 bales, cotton goods, 3 bundles, specie, 1,235 bundles, wet dates, 86 bundles, dry chillies, 17 cases, dry colour, 1,000 bags, wheat, 8 bags, rice, 13 numbers, empty cylinders.

S. S. Karonga from New York, Agents, W. & A. Graham & Co., 2 boxes, garden seed, 4 cases, perfumed spirit, 81 packages, medicines, 20 cases, glycerine, 10 packages, vaseline, 4 packages, sen sen, 14 cases, locks, 15 cases, condiments, 18 cases, varnish, 10 cases, 4 boxes, paint, 1 case, confectionery, 55 cases, 24 barrels, lantern gloves, 7 packages, soap, 44 cases, plug tobacco, 200 cases, oats, 1,000 cases, mineral colza oil, 343 cases, 2,476 barrels, lubricating oil, 95 boxes, canned meats, 10 boxes, canned soup, 10 boxes, bottled soup, 3 cases, perfumery, 87 bales, domestics, 62 cases, 1 package, paper, 17 boxes, 10 barrels, lubricating grease.

## STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

**The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay, Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:**

**The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., Standard Time on the 3rd March, 1915, was 30 116 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneriod for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.**

## TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd March 1915.

Means of observations, taken at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ... | 29.909 Inches |
| Temperature of Air ..... | 77.4 degrees |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer ..... | 71.6 ,, |
| Dew Point ..... | 69.0 ,, |
| Relative humidity of Air ..... | 0.761 ,, |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10 ..... | 3.0 ,, |
| Maximum temperature of Air ..... | 84.0 ,, |
| Minimum do. do. ..... | 73 5 ,, |
| General Direction of Wind from mid-night to midnight ..... | SE, ESE, WSW. |
| Total movement of Wind from mid-night to midnight ..... | 122 Miles. |
| Fall of Rain ..... | 0.08 inches. |
| Total fall during month ..... | 0.08 ,, |
| Do. do. year ..... | 0.38 ,, |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 3rd | 0.56 ,, |

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

**The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.**

| Day of week | Day of Month. | High Water, Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on Sill. | Low Water, Month. | Bombay Mean Time | Depth on Sill. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mar. | h. m. | ft. in. | Mar. | h. m. | ft. in. |
| W. | 3 | m 0 12 | 29 6 | 3 | m 6 13 | 15 1 |
| | | 0 30a | 26 9 | | 6 22a | 15 9 |
| Th. | 4 | m 0 44 | 29 3 | 4 | m 6 45 | 15 9 |
| | | 1 17a | 28 10 | | 6 56a | 16 3 |
| F. | 5 | m 1 17 | 29 0 | 5 | m 7 19 | 14 10 |
| | | 1 57a | 28 6 | | 7 35a | 17 6 |
| S. | 6 | m 1 52 | 28 3 | 6 | m 7 56 | 15 1 |
| | | 2 46a | 27 9 | | 8 16a | 18 10 |
| Su. | 7 | m 2 31 | 27 3 | 7 | m 8 41 | 15 8 |
| | | 3 43a | 26 10 | | 9 12a | 20 3 |
| M. | 8 | m 3 19 | 25 11 | 8 | m 9 40 | 16 7 |
| | | 4 56a | 25 11 | | 10 31a | 21 2 |
| Tu. | 9 | m 4 20 | 24 9 | 9 | m 11 0 | 17 7 |
| | | 6 34a | 25 7 | | | |

**The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—**

| Mar. | Sunrise | Sunset |
|---|---|---|
| ,, 3 (Wednesday) | ,, 6h. 57m. | ,, 6h. 45m |
| ,, 4 (Thursday) | ,, 6h. 56m. | ,, 6h. 45m |
| ,, 5 (Friday) | ,, 6h. 56m. | ,, 6h. 46m |
| ,, 6 (Saturday) | ,, 6h. 55m. | ,, 6h. 46m |
| ,, 7 (Sunday) | ,, 6h. 54m. | ,, 6h. 47m |
| ,, 8 (Monday) | ,, 6h. 53m. | ,, 6h. 47m |
| ,, 9 (Tuesday) | ,, 6h. 53m. | ,, 6h. 47m |

**Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1915, Feb. 14th, 10h. 1.0m. a.m. First Quarter 1915, Feb. 22nd, 8h. 26.3m. a.m. Full Moon, 1915, March 2nd. 0h. 2.6m a.m. Last Quarter 19**

## NEW JAIN GIRLS' SCHOOL AT BHAVNAGAR.

The opening ceremony of the Tribhowandas Bhanji Jain Girls' School was performed on Monday by her Highness the Maharani Shri Nandkuverba of Bhavnagar.

Mr. Narotamdas Bhanji spoke in appreciative language for the grant of one-third of the expenses given by his Highness the Maharaja and for the kindness shown to give free the plot of land necessary for the Institution and said that they were much pleased to hear the keen interest taken by her Highness at that moment by publishing a weekly called "British & Hind Vikram" and expressed sorrow for the absence of Mrs. Sladen owing to her ill health under whose hand the opening ceremony was to take place and proposed her Highness the Maharani of Bhavnagar to perform the opening ceremony. Her Highness the Maharani eulogised about the magnificent donation made by Seth Narotam of nearly half a lac of rupees for building the Institution and the maintenance of the same and said that it was a matter of great satisfaction that so much interest is being taken by private enterprise in such educational works. Amid loud applause her Highness performed the opening ceremony of the "Tribhuwandas Bhanji Jain Girls' School" and the proceedings terminated.

## ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, March 3.

There has been a slight further development of recent northward extension of area of the rainy weather usually prevalent near the equator at this season and abnormally heavy rain has again occurred over the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Chota Nagpur, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and Madras Deccan; local in Lower Bengal, Central India west, Konkan, Mysore, southeast Madras and north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Gujarat and Bombay Deccan.

The principal amounts are:—Chaibassa three quarters inch, Bhuj, Akola, Chanda one inch, Pachmarhi one and a half, Bombay, Bijapur a half, Parbhani, Nazamabad one, Hyderabad (Deccan), Bangalore one and a half, Chitaldrug, Trichinopoly, Nellore three-quarters, Salem one, Cuddapah five.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in northeast India, east of Central India and along the northeast coast of the Peninsula.

Earthquake report:—A shock of slight intensity at its origin about 250 miles away was recorded on the Simla Seismograph at seven hours thirteen minutes this morning.

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

**Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 3rd March 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.**

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect at Rawalpindi and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Agra, Jhansi and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Karachi; night temperature is in defect at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhuj reports 1.18" of rain and Deesa and Indore 0.23" each. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded round the Gulf of Cambay and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is generally in defect; night tmeperature has fallen and is now nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been widespread; Jubbulpore has had 0.20" Saugor 0.48", Hoshangabad 0.58", Khandwa 0.74", Akola 0.95", Amraoti 0.56", Nagpur 0.31", Chanda 0.91", and Raipur 0.26". Skies are lightly clouded in the north-western districts and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is considerably damper than usual. Day temperature has fallen and is in moderate to large defect, the deficiency ranging from 5 deg. to 21 deg. F.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been fairly general; Bombay has had 0.64" and Mormugao 0.15". Skies are lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual at Bombay.

The Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Hyderabad and local in the south Bombay Deccan; Bijapur has had 0.42", Aurangabad 0.10", Nizamabad 1.16" and Hyderabad 1.5". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the Bombay Deccan and moderately to heavily clouded in Hyderabad. The air is considerably damper than usual. Day temperature continues in defect; night temperature is also below normal at Belgaum and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been widespread in the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and probably Mysore, fairly general in Central India West and the Konkan and local in Gujarat, the north Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A few showers have occurred also in Kathiawar and south-east Madras. Conditions remain unsettled in the Peninsula and the central parts of the country.

Fairly general rain is likely in the central parts of the country and in Hyderabad, local rain in the Bombay and the Madras Deccan and Mysore and some showers on the north Madras coast and in south-east Madras and the United Provinces.

*OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd of March, 1915.*

| STATIONS. | Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity. 8 A. M. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Total since Nov. 1st to date. | Rainfall. Variation since Nov. 1st to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN GULF— | | | | | | |
| Bushire | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. (2nd) | 70.2 | 58.4 | 81 | .. | 5.57 | —4.04 |
| Jask | 78.2 | 65.2 | 94 | .. | 0.49 | —2.95 |
| Muskat | 83.0 | 70.2 | 68 | .. | 3.17 | 0.34 |
| Do. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan | 83.7 | 52.4 | 38 | .. | 0.32 | —0.86 |
| Rawalpindi | 74.7 | 40.2 | 78 | .. | 7.85 | 1.50 |
| Lahore | 79.6 | 47.7 | 61 | .. | 3.61 | 1.02 |
| Hissar | 80.7 | 49.4 | 56 | .. | 2.47 | .. |
| Ambala | 80.7 | 44.3 | 86 | .. | 3.78 | —0 94 |
| Delhi | .. | 56.0 | 58 | .. | 7.66 | 5.29 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Agra | 80.5 | 56.9 | 56 | .. | 4.29 | 2.95 |
| Mainpuri | 81.9 | 55.1 | 67 | .. | 2.17 | 0.17 |
| Jhansi | 83.1 | 62.3 | 51 | .. | 2.07 | 0.53 |
| Cawnpore | 81.6 | 57.1 | 80 | .. | 2.22 | 0.44 |
| Allahabad | 78.2 | 59.6 | 80 | .. | 3.56 | 1.66 |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA | | | | | | |
| Jacobabad | 87.1 | 53.4 | 53 | .. | 0.59 | —0.30 |
| Karachi | 88.2 | 62.0 | 58 | .. | 0.66 | —0.58 |
| Ajmer | 81.8 | 54.0 | 48 | .. | 2.47 | 1.33 |
| Jaipore | 80.4 | 54.1 | 53 | .. | 1.99 | 0.83 |
| Kotah | 84.6 | 62.6 | 56 | .. | 4.79 | 3.98 |
| GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA | | | | | | |
| WEST— | | | | | | |
| Bhuj | 88.0 | 59.2 | 72 | 1.18 | 1.34 | 0.96 |
| Dwarka | 83.6 | 70.5 | 60 | .. | 0.46 | —0.19 |
| Veraval | 77.0 | 66.7 | 81 | .. | 0.63 | 0.24 |
| Rajkot | 87.1 | 57.8 | 68 | .. | 0.41 | —0.04 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 88.4 | 63.6 | 85 | .. | 0.06 | —0.39 |
| Surat | 84.5 | 64.7 | 93 | 0.08 | 0.79 | —0.47 |
| Ahmedabad | 86.0 | 64.2 | 71 | .. | 0 | 0.33 |
| Deesa | 91.3 | 61.1 | 94 | 0.23 | 0.80 | 0.33 |
| Neemuch | 80.1 | 60.4 | 78 | .. | 4.07 | 3.35 |
| Indore | 71.1 | 57.1 | 83 | 0.23 | 2.16 | 1.30 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 77.5 | 61.3 | 89 | 0.20 | 2.38 | 0.17 |
| Saugor | 82.2 | 60.6 | 88 | 0.48 | 2.00 | 0.05 |
| Hoshangabad | 84.3 | 61.2 | 87 | 0.58 | 3.40 | 1.82 |
| Khandwa | 80.8 | 58.9 | 97 | 0.74 | 3.01 | 1.96 |
| Akola | 75.9 | 61.7 | 96 | 0.95 | 4.21 | 2.49 |
| Amraoti | 79.8 | 60.3 | 93 | 0.56 | 3.97 | 2.17 |
| Nagpur | 85.1 | 60.6 | 83 | 0.31 | 4.75 | 2.68 |
| Chanda | 78.7 | 63.8 | 86 | 0.91 | 4.40 | 2.53 |
| Raipur | 71.7 | 64.6 | 90 | 0.26 | 2.15 | 0.38 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay | 84.0 | 70.5 | 85 | 0.24 | 1.12 | P 0.55 |
| Ratnagiri | 87.3 | 71.9 | 74 | .. | 0.48 | —0.21 |
| Mormugao | 83.1 | 71.5 | 90 | 0.15 | 1.58 | 0.39 |
| Karwar | 86.3 | 69.9 | 86 | 0.01 | 5.70 | 3.77 |
| BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | | | |
| Malegaon | 84.2 | 61.8 | 87 | 0.01 | 3.61 | 2.78 |
| Ahmednagar | 87.6 | 59.8 | 83 | 0.06 | 2.62 | 0.75 |
| Poona | 90.2 | 58.5 | 51 | .. | 0.61 | —0.51 |
| Sholapur | 85.8 | 65.9 | 86 | 0.04 | 5.56 | 5.05 |
| Bijapur | 84.8 | 66.5 | 86 | 0.42 | 5.45 | 4.15 |
| Belgaum | 88.4 | 67.4 | 79 | 0.09 | 4.93 | 2.99 |
| Ahmedabad | 83.7 | 62.9 | 87 | 0.10 | 3.12 | 1.92 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) | 83.4 | 64.9 | 89 | 1.16 | 4.16 | 2.81 |
| Hyderabad | 82.4 | 63.7 | 79 | 1.54 | 3.26 | 1.70 |
| MALABAR AND CEYLON | | | | | | |
| Mangalore | 88.0 | 73.4 | 83 | .. | 3.61 | 0.24 |
| Calicut | 85.0 | 74.8 | 84 | 0.03 | 9.34 | 2.87 |
| Cochin | 87.3 | 77.2 | 82 | 0.01 | 19.31 | 10.49 |
| Colombo | 89.7 | 75.2 | 90 | 0.87 | 24.05 | —0.23 |
| MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam | 87.5 | 68.6 | 92 | 0.15 | 4.24 | —2.44 |
| Bellary | 89.3 | 69.7 | 84 | 0.10 | 4.17 | 1.89 |
| Cuddapah | 88.4 | 71.1 | 98 | 5.17 | 9.37 | —4.57 |
| Madras | 87.2 | 75.2 | 89 | 0.01 | 24.72 | 4.46 |
| Bangalore | 78.9 | 65.7 | 87 | 1.27 | 3.48 | —0.29 |
| Coimbatore | 84.3 | 69.1 | 84 | 0.03 | 7.52 | 2.2 |
| Trichinopoly | 92.0 | 72.5 | 94 | 0.87 | 7.08 | —1.7 |
| Nagapatam | 86.3 | 78.1 | 80 | .. | 20.92 | —8.2 |

## COMMERCIAL.

### CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

Liverpool, March 2n .

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool .. | 6,000 |
| ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp. | 2,500 |
| ,, Sales of East Indian .. | 100 |
| ,, Imports .. .. .. | 38,000 |
| Mid. Americans .. .. .. .. | 4.91 |
| Egyptian F.G.F. .. .. .. | 6.80 |
| New York Official noon call May .. | 8.41 |
| July .. | 8.64 |
| New Orleans 10 a.m. .. May .. | 8.13 |
| July .. | 8.33 |

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 2nd.

| Months. | Previous closing price | To-day's price |
|---|---|---|
| May-June. | 4.84 | 4.82 |
| June-July. | 4.88 | 4.86 |
| July-Aug. | 4.93 | 4.91 |
| Aug.-Sept. | .. | .. |
| Sept.-Oct. | .. | .. |
| Oct.-Nov. | 5.06 | 5.04 |
| Nov.-Dec. | .. | .. |
| Dec.-Jan. | .. | .. |
| Jan.-Feb. | 5.13 | 5.11 |

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL.

| | M.J.

# CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 66 INCHES SWEEP,

**Rs. 83 each.**

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

**Rs. 45 each.**

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

## CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,


# COMMERCIAL:

## MARKET REPORTS.

(*Continued from page 3.*)

Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS' MIDDAY QUOTATIONS.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

| Growths. | Fine | F. G. | Good. | Delivery |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. G. Broach .. | 202 .. | | 198/0 | 25-3-15 |
| " .. | 201 .. | | .. | 25-5-15 |
| H. G. Bengals (By. terms) .. | .. | 171/2 | .. | 25-1-16 |
| H. G. .. | .. | 154 | .. | 25-3-15 |
| M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms) .. | 147 .. | | .. | |
| Akola, Khgm .. | 201 .. | | .. | 25-1-16 |
| M. G. Sind "Punjab (Ry. terms) .. | .. .. | | .. | .. |
| M. G. Khandesh .. | 149/0 | 136 | .. | 25-3-15 |
| M. G. Khandwa Sanawad .. | .. .. | | .. | |
| M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat .. | 183 .. | | .. | " |
| M. G. Nagpore .. | 181 .. | | .. | " |
| M. G. Yeotmal .. | 177 .. | | .. | " |
| M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam .. | 172 .. | | .. | " |
| M. G. Oomrawatee (description) .. | 167 .. | | .. | " |
| M. G. Akola, Khgm. Fair staple .. | 162 .. | | .. | " |
| M. G. " .. | 154 .. | | .. | 25-5-15 |
| New Ginned Dharwar .. | .. .. | | 201 | " |
| H. G. Westerns .. | .. .. | | 188 | " |
| M. G. Westerns .. | .. .. | | 195 | " |
| M. G. Miraj .. | .. .. | | 203 | " |
| M. G. Compta .. | .. .. | | 206 | " |
| H. G. Bhagalkote .. | .. .. | | .. | .. |
| H. G. Bijapore .. | .. .. | | .. | .. |

### COTTON

ARRIVALS OF COTTON PRODUCE AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

| | Day's Total. | 5 days | Since 1st Jan.1915 | Same period last year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bls. | Bls. | Bls. | Bls. |
| Cotton | 25,125 Cwts. | 86,211 Cwts. | 815,429 Cwts. | 1,020,805 Cwts. |
| Wheat | 7,880 | 22,953 | 381,260 | 423,944 |
| Linseed | 4,736 | 12,749 | 79,993 | 267,203 |
| Rape, Rai, Mustard-Seeds | 295 | 1,902 | 55,930 | 22,492 |
| Gingellyseed | 2,104 | 10,615 | 156,811 | 584,320 |
| Poppyseed | .. | .. | 167 | 2,444 |
| Groundnut | 7,341 | 14,637 | 276,354 | 483,354 |
| Castorseed | 3,646 | 17,260 | 213,814 | 360,741 |
| Rice | 5,766 | 84,096 | 937,430 | 566,376 |
| Myrabollams | 5 870 | 8,389 | 139,180 | 188,703 |
| Cottonseed | 20,309 | 51,984 | 773,2921 | 507,767 |
| Mowraseed | 795 | 899 | 12 032 | 9,194 |
| Gram | 2 692 | 6,367 | 63,857 | 62,758 |
| Joowari | 17,151 | 41,527 | 224 332 | 299,294 |
| Barley | 381 | 58 | 6 223 | 5,328 |
| Maize | .. | 381 | 1,765 | 429 |

### ARRIVALS.

1st March 1915.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Khandeish | 2,874 |
| Central India | 2,502 |
| Barsi & Nagpur | 1,870 |
| Berar | 3,982 |
| Central Provinces | 680 |
| Dhollera | 1,064 |
| Broach | 39,09 |
| Compta & Dharwar | 66 |
| Westerns | 302 |
| Bengal & N. W. Provinces | 2,299 |
| Rajputana | 1,654 |
| Sind | 3,923 |
| Total.... | 25,125 |
| Total for 5 day | 86,211 |
| " to date since 1st Sept. 1914.. | 1,055,055 |
| " same time last season..... | 1,911 286 |

### EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. Ready ... | 1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 3 15-16d. |
| D. D. Mail ... | 1s. 4d. |
| T. T. Forward ... | 1s. 3 31-32d. April. |

Banks' Buying Rates:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready | 1s. 4 9-32d. |
| Do. 4 m-s. do ... | 1s. 4 11-32d. |
| Francs 3 m-s. do ... | 173 |
| 60 d-s. Hong-Kong ... | 131. |
| Do. Shanghai ... | 166½ |
| 60 d-s. Yokohama ... | 147½ |

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 7 R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi, ..... Rs. 6-13, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent. Ready ... Rs. 44, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent. Ready. Rs. 45-8, B. T. per candy.

Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 6-9, B. T. per cwt.

Rapeseed.
Brown Etawah Rs. 6-14, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 6-14, B. T. per cwt
Yellow Gujerat ..... Rs. 7-4, B. T. per cwt.

Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-8 B. T. per cwt.

Groundnuts: Tone quiet but steady.
Sholapur. ..... Rs. 29, B. T. per candy.
Madras ..... Rs. 30, B. T. per candy.

Mowraseed. Rs. 4-3, B. T. per cwt.

Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 5-14, R. D. per cwt.
Forward-A-May ...Rs. 5 13, R. D. per cwt.

Cottonseed. .....Rs. 2-11, R. D. per cwt.

Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent. .....Rs. 8-9, R. D. per cwt.
White sm. gr. 15 per cent ...Rs. 40-8, B. T. per candy.
Black Katni ..... Rs. 38, B. T. per candy.
Mughi .....Rs. 40, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat, .....Rs. 42-8, B. T. per candy.
Red Jubbulpore, Rs. 33-8, B. T. per candy.

### CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 3.

The Calcutta Share Market reopened yesterday with conditions practically unchanged. Although jute shares did not exhibit much strength untill late in the day when a strong inquiry came on the market for favourites stocks. There was only unimportant business reported in coal shares at former prices. Among the sales were the following:—Barnagore Jute (ord) 77, Clive Jute (ord) 63, Delta Jute (ord) 167, Empire Jute (ord) 13, Fort William Jute (ord) 71, Anglo Oriental Steam 3-6, Bengal Assam Steam (pref) 76, Calcutta Real Property (debs) 105, Darjeeling Himalayan Railway (pref) 102, Grab Tea (pref) 105.

Government papers three and a half per cent was quated Rs. 92.

### DUTY ON TEA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA March 3.

The London correspondent of the "Statesman" cables:—

There has been a good deal of discussion in Mincing Lane as to the prospects of an early in crease in tea duty. There is diversity of opinion on the subject, but the majority of leading brokers express the belief that an inorease at present is improbable.

## ART OF MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

### LECTURE AT THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood Mr. S. V. Mukerjea B. A., (Oxon) of Baroda delivered an interesting lecture on the "Art of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu," last evening at the Prathana Mandir, Girgaon. There was a large gathering present and Dr. Scott presided. In the course of his lecture Mr. Mukerjea said:—A certoin imaginative sensibility touched by intellect and illumined by spirituality has been the heritage of the Indian race. The art of Mrs. Naidu is the expressioon of this great body of imaginative tradition. With a singular command over the English language, Mr. Naidu's poems describe the manifold forms of our Indian genius, and the inexpressible magic of our Indian passion.

The fashion of producing Indian literature of a belletristic interest in the English language began with Toru Dutt. In order to be of permanent value it required two essential things; first, the faculty of going inside the magic circle of Indian life, and, secondly, a specialised technique in expression. In both these particulars, Sarojini Naidu as contrasted with the immaturity and crudeness of Toru Dutt's writtings, has attained conspicuous success. Her genius is wholly native to the soil of India; it is rooted with the fruitage of her labouring earth, and deeply attuned to the pulsing ideals, the immemorial harmonies, of her age-long story. All the storied beauty of Indian life she uses as her material. But she always invests them with a sacred and beautiful significance and makes of them a perpetual and shining background for a magnificent ideal of emotion and beauty. In this she resembles Dante Gabriel Rossetti.

### ELEVATING INFLUENCES ON STYLE AND THOUGHT.

Her beauty-haunted and beauty-tortured spirit expresses itself more readily in her letters, than in her verse, where she is more reticent and reserved. Much of this exquisite fragrance of language and thought is due to that poetic mentality which was transmitted to her through generations of high-browed ancestors. Much she absorbed during her stay between 1905 and 1908 in Europe. These years, important as they were in the history of her art, were important also in the history of English art and literature as being full of great imagiative ferment and high tidal waves of artistic and social unsettlement. It was an age eddying with ideas and full of a vivid sense of the loveliness of diction. Mrs. Naidu came into intimate association with the leaders of this movement: Lionel Johnson, John Davidson, W.B. Yeats, Arthur Symons and so on. She knew them all. She came back primed with their teachings and full of their loveliness of language. The first fruits of her early enthusiasms were gathered in "The Golden Threshhold," published in 1905. "The Bird of Time," followed in 1912, and is a more finished production. The shrill ecstasy of life in the earlier collection is subdued in "The Bird of Time" to a graver key. Her technique is more finished and she acquires a better sense of the Indian rhythm of life. Moreover, the early neurasthenia and filmy unsubstantiality of sentiment, something of which attached to "The Golden Threshhold," disappear in the later volume One poem particularly, "The Festival of Serpents," she departs from Western forms of the imaginary and links her Muse to the magic incantations of some primitive ritual.

### HER PLACE.

The place of Mrs. Naidu is assured in the forefront of Indian letters as a representative and significant figure; representative of that marriage of Western culture with Eastern idealism, on which is based the ideal of a nobler nationhood; and significant of that widespread upheaval of thought and feeling which will affect the future not only of India herself but also of that vast Asiatic world over which she still wields her intellectual empire.

## MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

### THE WORKING LIFE OF BULLOCKS.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir presiding.

The Commissioner forwarded two lists of casualties among bullocks in Health and Market Departments for the quarter ending 30th November, 1914. The Retrun of the Market Department showed that 19 bullocks were cast during the quarter. Most of the bullocks having worked for over five and six years were not fit for further service and had to be cast. The Assistant Superintendent, Bandora Slaughter Houses, reported that the heavy load which the animals drew and the distance that they had to travel rendered them unfit for further work after four or five years. He stated that the cast bullocks had developed constitutional deformities or weakness.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said the lists showed that several bullocks that had been taken into service by the Municipality only four or five years ago had now been cast as unfit. He asserted that the workable age of bullocks was not less than sixteen years. If bullocks had been bought at the age of 5 they might have put in longer service. He wanted to know why Municipal animals got out of condition sooner than those in the employ of private persons, in spite of the fact that the latter did not give their animals the same rations as the Municipality gave theirs. Apparently there was something wrong with the manner in which Municipal bullocks were fed and looked after. Municipal bullocks were better housed and better fed, and yet they were cast after four or five years' service, while bullocks owned by private persons put in longer service. He asked that the wastage of Municipal money thus caused showed be put a stop to. He suggested that the present carts should be quickly replaced by motor waggons.

The Commissioner said the animals employed by private persons had probably greater periods of rest.

The lists were recorded.

The Commissioner, in a letter, reported that a fire had taken place at the Health Department stable at Mahim on the 17th February and that he hal arranged for the construction of a temporary stable at Mahim. He added that in order to afford relief to the "bigaries" and "halalkhores" rendered destitute by the destruction of the huts that they had put up at their own expenses he had sanctioned the payment to them of a sum of Rs. 1,000 out of his discretional contingent grant.

Dr. Sukhia said the parents of the child, who lost his life, should also have been given a grant.

The part of the letter regarding the construction of the stables was recorded, and it was resolved to recommend to the Corporation to sanction the grant to the "bigaries" and "halalkhores."

## IRRIGATION IN SIND.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Mar. 3.

A conference is to be held at Sukker by the end of the next week at which the Inspector-General of Irrigation, the Chief Engineer with the Government of Bombay, the Superintending Engineers of the Indus left and right banks, the Chief Engineer of the Indus River Commission, and other engineers will sit to consider the desirability of a barrage and canal below Sukkur.

## NEW WHEAT CROP.

### CONFERENCES AT DELHI.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 3.

A Press communiqué states:—

In order to discuss the arrangements necessary to give effect to the policy of the Government in respect of the coming wheat crop as indicated in a communiqué of the 26th February, the Government of India have decided to summon two conferences which will be held on the 4th and 6th instants at the Imperial Secretariat Buildings at Delhi. At the earlier conference representatives of Commerce and Industry, Finance and Agriculture Departments will discuss the situation with the official nominees of Local Governments most closely concerned. The Punjab will be represented by the Hon. M. W. Fenton Fininncial Commissioner, the United Provinces by the Hon. Mr. H. R. C. Heiley, Director of Agriculture and the Central Provinces by the Hon. Mr. H. A. Crump, Financial Commissioner. The Hon. Mr. W. M. Hadley, Chief Commissioner, Delhi, will also be present.

At the second conference of the 6th instant the official representatives will confer with the representatives of the Bengal Bombay and Karachi Chambers of Commerce. The Hon. Mr. Marshall Reid, C.I E. Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Mr. G. E. Xydis of Messrs. Ralli Brothers will represent Bombay and Messrs. Vdasto, Kenyon, Woodward, Muller, Whitehouse, Caley and Pedersen will represent Karachi. The Hon. Mr. W. H. Clark, Member for Commerce, will preside at both the conferences.

### FALL IN WHEAT PRICES.

ALLAHABAD, March 3.

With the reaping of a good wheat crop in the southern part of the Central Provinces prices have dropped locally and reports show similar drops have occurred at Amritsar and Lahore. Harvesting in the Central Provinces crops together with the Government pronouncement regarding the prohibition of private exports is a combination of circumstances at present directly affecting the markets of Upper India.

### RISE IN PRICES OF FOOD GRAINS IN PUNJAB.

### RELIEF BY CHEAP SHOPS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, March 3.

The report of a meeting of the Provincial Committee of the Punjab Indian Relief Fund, held on Saurday, is published to-day. In addition to the announcement that the Government of India had decided on a general stoppage of wheat exports except under certain restrictions, the President made two further communications of interest to the general public of which the first referred to a letter to him from the Lieutenant-Governor indicating the full appreciation by the Government of the grave situation involved in the recent rapid rise in the prices of food grains. To assist the Relief Committee, who have arranged to put a lakh of rupees at the disposal of the larger municipalities and cantonment committees, to help them to open or maintain cheap grain shops and to enable the Relief Committee to supplement their work, his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor informs that the Government will put at their disposal one lakh of rupees to be distributed as grants-in-aid. A further communication was to the effect that in the event of the Punjab Provincial Committee attempting to extend the system of grants to the municipalities in aid of the cheap grain shop operations the Central Committee at Delhi are prepared to make an allotment of two lakhs. The general idea of the Provincial Committee is that all classes of deserving poor in the towns should be able to buy their necessary food grains at a price not higher than 9 or 10 seers to rupee in the case of wheat.

## WAR AND EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.

### MR. PUGH ON INDIAS DEFENCE AND ADMINISTRATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 3.

Mr. L. P. E. Pugh, President, European Association, speaking at an annual meeting last night made a lengthy reference to the war and added that when peace was declared two matters would probably have to receive serious consideration. The first of these would be the claim by the people of India to a greater participation in the administration of the Empire and the second is the claim by the Indians to defend themselves. Greater prominence would be given to the latter question by regrettable recurrence of anarchical crime and robbery. Both the matters he thought could be left to the authorities.

LATER.

Mr. G. C. Godfrey has been elected President of the European Association for the ensuing year with Mr. W. K. Dods and Mr. H. R. Irwin as Vice-Presidents.

The report presented at yesterday's annual meeting shows much useful work in the matter of assisting Europeans in difficulties in different parts of India.

Office care and worries are quickly relieved by a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It soothes and quiets the nerves and clears the brain. B-15

## ENGLISH PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

### LIFE AT RUHLEBEN.

The following extracts from a letter written by a young Englishman, now a prisoner of war in Germany, are published by the "Daily Telegraph":—

The letter was written as far back as October 7 of last year, and it is possible that the liberty of purchasing provisions alluded to may have been curtailed in the meantime. The writer says:

"It is getting pretty cold now, but as long as it doesn't rain we don't mind. In wet weather the place is just one great quagmire, and the days seem very long indeed, shut up in the gloomy stables. When it is fine we have several acres of ground to run about in, and we play rounders and catch most of the day. But when it is dry and windy the dust blows about in great clouds, as there is no grass to hold it down. The fellows are a very nice lot on the whole, and we are all naturally the best of friends. There are only three here that I knew before, but I have made very good friends since my arrest.

"You must remember the stables are for race-horses, and so are rather superior to the common or livery stables. The stalls are solid cement, 10ft. square; one fair-sized window high up; large sliding door; continuous draught from the corridor as the wall ends 2ft. from the ceiling; floors all cement, and icy cold. For four weeks we slept on straw with one blanket, but we now have beds, two-decker military ones, and the American Ambassador's wife has given us each a blanket, so that now by sleeping in one's underclothes and piling on overcoats and things one can keep warm most of the night. At first we had 200 in our stable, and the washing appliances provided were two taps, but as the Poles never went near them, it really wasn't so bad. But the taps are dreadful in the cold weather, for the water drops a couple of feet on the stone floor, and splashes so much that you can't go near it without getting soaking wet feet. As a consequence, the floor of the corridor is never dry, and we are looking forward to fine slides in the winter. We have made our cell very comfortable now, red curtains before the door, and the dirty walls all covered with pictures from magazines. We have a table, and have bought oilcloth to cover it. We sit on small wooden stools.

### DAILY ROUTINE.

"Our day begins at six, when a soldier goes down the corridor shouting at the top of his voice, 'Aufstehen.' We all get up and shiver as we wash under the tap. It is bitterly cold now in the morning, for the sun hardly has risen, and there is a frost every night. The five of us take baths every morning, and we find that the only way to keep our clothes dry is to take them off, so we stand about in our pristine beauty and scream as a friend pours soup-cans full of water down our backs. The soldiers were horrified at first, but are now getting hardened to it. At seven o'clock we line up for breakfast, which consists of a basin full of very bad coffee. The kitchens are at the other end of the racecourse, about half a mile's walk, which is not pleasant when it rains. There is no milk or sugar, and it is pretty cold by the time you carry it back to the barracks. We have now got a tin pail which keeps it warmer. Two of us go each day for coffee, and get enough for a glassful each. It the little canteen in the grounds we buy sugar and rolls and butter, and we have condensed milk, and jam, and anchovy paste brought out by a friend from Berlin. Every two days we get a loaf of soldier's bread; it is not bad stuff when you get used to it, rather strong and heavy—rye bread, not wheat. Breakfast thus consists of coffee, rolls, bread, and butter and jam.

"We are free afterwards to play rounders or chess, or read, write, or wash clothes if it is fine. About twelve we are lined up again, and march to the kitchens, and get a bowlful of soup each, which constitutes our dinner. This is sometimes quite good, and often very bad. This we carry out to the grandstand and eat there. Then home, wash soup-basins, and free for the rest of the day. In the evenings we usually get a watery kind of paste, not worth going for, other times cold raw sausages, and on red-letter days cocoa. A usual luxury for tea is a pickled gherkin, which we buy at the canteen, and we can also buy a tin of coffee. On this diet we would soon pine away, but for the restaurant attached to the racecourse, which has kept on business serving the 100 odd soldiers with beer, &c. To this all the better class of Englishmen have leave during certain hours, and here we go when we can hold out no longer without solid food. Every Sunday we go for breakfast, and have eggs and coffee out of cups. Once a week we have dinner there, soup, meat, and vegetables, and fruit for 90pfgs. This week we have been receiving a mark a day from the American Embassy, and have had some extra treats.

"I have found plenty to do here, and have not been bored like some of the fellows. Have got up a sextette with some men with good voices, and have written out a lot of part-songs from memory, so we have great fun. I am also the editor, printer, and reporter of the "Ruhleben Times," a very scandalous and piquant sheet, which was received with enthusiasm, and practise hand gymnastics every day, and so keep from getting stiff."


## "INDIAN INK."

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**SHORT STORIES** by Sir George Younghusband, Irene Burn, P. C. Wren, "Subaltern" and other well known writers.

**POEMS** by Rabindranath Tagore A.W. R.C. Bannerjee and others.

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**AN UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY**

Mr. Karim Mohamad, M. A., LL.B., Head Master, Junagarh H. School, writes:—

"I have always used your Balamrit in my family. In its effects it wonderfully bears out its name, viz., Balamrit *i. e.*, Nector of Children"

It is so palatable that children relish it.

Price As. 12 per bottle, postage As. 4

**K. T. DONGRE & Co.,**

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**EYESIGHT SPECIALIST**

*Has 25 Years' Practical Experience in sight-testing retinoscopically,* and holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia; Sir J. L. Jenkins (Chief Justice of Bengal); The Hon'ble Justices of the High Court; Members of the Legal and Medical Profession, and other high er ranges (one of which we append below.):—

Gowalia Tank Road,

Bombay, 17th November, 1905.

**Mr. Phiroze M. Dastoor has on various occasions, examined my eyes with the Ophthalmoscope, and supplied me with glasses for the correction of mixed astigmatism; they suit me so well that I find great comfort in using them, and I have much pleasure in testifying to his skill and ability.**

(Sd.) E. PETERS, M.B., Lt.-Colonel, I.M.S.

Prices: Extremely Moderate.

Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction."

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## A BIG MAN ALWAYS LOOKS SMALL

after he has been taken in to buy a substitute for **SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC,** which has never been known to disappoint victims of malaria and other fevers. One of its enthusiasts writes, "It saved the lives of two patients seriously ill with malarial fever and had been given up by the Doctors as hopeless cases." Of all Chemists and Stores.

**MADON SONS & CO., BOMBAY.**

You make your bill no less
By fileing it away,
Nor mitigate your cough
By coughing all the day.

On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take **LYNSOLA** the popular cure for cough and cold. It touches the tickle, and every dose of it tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates. See the trade-mark of a monkey before buying to avoid disappointment. Of all chemists, and at

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**MARTIN'S**

**APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.**

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 4/-. MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

### TO-DAY.

Bombay Hunt, The Kennels.
Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Bombay Natural History Society's "At Home" and meeting, 6-15 p.m.
Bombay Diocesan Council Meeting.
Signor Scrinzi's Concert in aid of Belgian Relief Fund, Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.
Gaiety Palace of Varieties at 6-30 and 10. Second edition of Pantomime Revue, "Robinson Crusoe."

### FRIDAY, MARCH 5.

Public Meeting of Condolence on the death of the late Mr. Gokhale, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.

### SATURDAY, MARCH 6.

Races, Eleventh Extra Meeting, Byculla.
Light Horse, Annual begins,
Indo-British Institution, Distribution of Prizes, 5-30 p.m.

### MONDAY, March 8.

Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association, general meeting, Government House, 5 p.m.
Annual Meeting British and Foreign Bible Society, Bombay Auxiliary, Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, 6 p.m., H. E., the Governor presiding.
British and Foreign Bible Society (Bombay Auxiliary), Annual Meeting, Y. M. C. A., Hall, Wodehouse Road, 6 p.m.

### TUESDAY, March 9.

Gokuldas Tejpal Charities Schools, Prize Distribution, Gowalia Tank Road.

### DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road. 7 to 8-15 and 10 p. m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 9-45 to 10-15, and 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 7 and 9-45.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Paladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

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## BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders By Lieut-Colonel Stanley Reed, A. D. C., Commanding.

March, 4.

To-day Thursday 4th.—Fort 5-30 p.m. Parade at the Fort Riding School for non-officients. Dress.—Mufti.

Friday 5th.—Santa Cruz 7 a.m. Signalling Class at the Camp Riding School. Dress.—Mufti.

Recruits.—All Recruits except those residing in Salsette will parade daily at the Fort Riding School at 7-15 a.m.

Annual Camp.—It is notified for information that the Camp of Training will be held from 6th to 22nd March. First parade at Camp Santa Cruz, Saturday 6th March 5-30 p.m. The B. B. & C. I. Railway Company will make the usual concession to the Corps for the period of Camp viz a season ticket for Rs. 5 (with deposit of Re. 1/- which will be refunded on expiration of ticket) application to be made at the Season Ticket Office, Church Gate Station.

A. E. BAIRD, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bo. Light Horse.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut-Colonel P. E. Cadell, C. I. E., Commanding.

March, 4.

23.—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Friday 5th and Saturday 6th, any Cadet Coy. Class Firing.
Sunday 7th, Monday 8th, Tuesday 9th and Wednesday 10th, any Adult Coy. Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

## BAND AT ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. C. B. Baldock and Officers, the Band of the 108th Infantry will play this evening the following programme of music, at the Esplanade Bandstand, commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.):—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | Carry on — Hume. |
| Overture | Light Cavalry — Suppe. |
| Valse | Brune — G. Krier. |
| Selection | The Gondoliers — Sullivan. |
| Two Step | Sandy Mac — M. Kay. |
| Song | Musica Proibita — Gastaldo. |
| Caratiristic | Three blind mice — A. Lotter. |
| Two Step | On the Road to zag-a-zig — H. Finck. |

## BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry., Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh. J. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | "Forward the Light Brigade" — Dorel. |
| Overture | "Fest" — Leutner. |
| Valse | "Eternelle Folie" — Nazare-Aga. |
| Selection | "I Pagliacci" — Leoncavallo. |
| Sketch | "Down South" — Myddleton. |
| Selection | "The Quaker Girl" — Monckton. |
| Two Step | "Get out and get under" — Abrahams. |

## BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

An 'At Home' and Meeting of members and their friends will be held this evening at the Society's Rooms at 6-15 p.m.

## THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, BOMBAY.

The Annual Meeting of the above institution will be held at the School premises on Saturday, the 6th instant. Mrs. Palmer has kindly consented to distribute the prizes. The chair will be taken at 5-30 p.m. by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

## MISSING POSTAL STAMPS.

Mr. H. Kelly, Deputy Post Master, General Post Office has reported to the police that Shivram Pandurung Sawant, a stamp vendor at the office, left his stamp box sealed in the safe on the 8th February as usual, after finishing his work. Shivram did not turn up the next day and sent in a sick certificate. As he had failed to resume duty on Tuesday, the box was opened, when stamps of the value of Rs. 458-10-0 were found to be missing.

## STREET FATALITY.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, the Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue, yesterday, touching the death of Baloo Yessoo, a cobbler, aged about 50.

The evidence showed that the deceased and six other persons, who had some liquor on Tuesday, went round the town with drums and other instruments, and as they were going down the Byculla Bridge, a bullock cart came up from behind and knocked the deceased down, one of the wheels passing over him. He died on the spot. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

## DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay on Tuesday was 67, as against 115 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 112 of 1913. There was only one attack of plague (Khetwadi) reported during the day, but there were no deaths. Small-pox registered 5 attacks and 4 deaths, but there were no cholera cases. The number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers during the day was 1807, out of which ten were found to be plague-stricken. Three of these were caught in Umerkhadi, two each in Khira Talao and Chukla and one in each of Kumbharwada, Dongri and Bhuleshwar.

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation held its ordinary half-yearly general meeting of shareholders, in the City Hall, Hongkong, on the twentieth of last month. The chairman, in submitting a general statement of the affairs of the Bank, and balance sheet for the half-year ending December 31st 1914, stated that the net profits for that period, including 2,089,008.44 dollars brought forward, amounted to 5,894,227.17 out of which the Directors recommended the payment of a dividend of £2-3-0 per share. The balance 2,607,274.51 dollars is carried to the new profit and loss account.

## A HINDU WIDOW-MARRIAGE IN BOMBAY.

Mr. J. S. Kudalkar, M. A., LL.B., of Baroda, was married to Hirabai, sister of Mr. B. V. Vedak, B. A., according to Brahmo rites in the Bhagwandas Madhavdas Hall, on Wednesday morning. There was a large and representative gathering to witness the ceremony. A feature of the assembly was the large number of ladies present. Mr. J. S. Kudalkar was for a time Professor of Sanskrit in the D. A. V. College, Lahore, and later, Assistant to the American Library Specialist Mr. Borden at Baroda. Since Mr. Borden's departure, Mr. Kudalkar has been placed in charge of the Library Department of the State and is also Press Reporter in Baroda. Mr. Kudalkar was recently sent to America by H. H. the Gaekwar to study American library methods. The bride Hirabai is an educated and accomplished lady. She had the misfortune to be widowed at the early age of 15. Prof. S. R. Bhandarkar assisted by Mr. Vaidya and Mr. Ajagaonkar performed the marriage ceremony, which was according to the Brahmo rites. After the ceremonies, the minister delivered a short sermon felicitating the couple. Messrs. Devrukhkar, Vaidya, Devdhar and Hate also addressed the gathering and congratulated the bride and bridegroom.

## BELGIUM RED CROSS FUND.

Amount already acknowledged, Rs. 1,22,850-2-4: F. H. Landon Esqr., Rs. 100; "Two Friends", Rs. 10; Mrs. Beatrice Hancock, Agra. (Balance of proceeds of a Concert got up by members of the Agra Mills Club), Rs. 500; The "Madras Mail," Rs. 10,000; The Hony. Secy., Kirkee Recreation Club (proceeds of Cafe Chantant, held on 6th February 1915), Rs. 100; The Principal, Mayo School of Art, Lahore, Rs. 80; Mrs. E. H. Randle, Rs. 100; Adolphe Adler, Rs. 10; The Captain, Mhow Boy Scouts, Mhow, Rs. 20; Mrs. E. O. Molony (proceeds of Raffle on a doll given by Mrs. Dorothy Cumber, 1st Kirkee Patrol Girl Guides), Rs. 44; A. G. Roberts Esqr., Rs. 25 and J. P. Bremner Esqr, Rs. 10, Total Rs. 1,34,849-2-6.

## THE JAIN ASSOCIATION OF INDIA.

A General Meeting of the Jain Association of India was held on Sunday last in the Association Hall at Pydhoni under the presidentship of Seth Jivanlal Panalal. Mr. Dalsukhbhai Vadilal read the last year's report, the substance of which is as follows:—

The securities of Rs. 28,000 were deposited with the Bank of Bombay for safe custody. Six college students were given scholarships. Dr. Hermann Jacobi was given a cordial reception when he landed here last year. Under the auspices of the Association a public meeting was held in the F. C. Institute under the presidentship of Mr. Vimadalal when Dr. Jacobi delivered a lecture on "My Impressions of India with Special Reference to Jainism.

A petition was made to the Director of Public Instruction in order to have the Jain students separately classified in the departmental forms and reports so that the exact state of education in the community may be known every year and a very satisfactory reply was received in that matter. Another petition was made to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, to sanction the Jain, Samvatsari Holiday as a public Holiday but it ws not grnted.

Mr. Ruttonchand Tullockchand Master then in addressing the meeting on behalf of the association wished complete victory to the British Arms in the European War and desired every Jain to help the Government at the present crisis.

The chairman, then, spoke on the necessity of a large fund in the hands of the Association for the spread of higher education and expressed his desire to contribute his quota if such a fund is started.

With the usual vote of thanks, to the chair the meeting dispersed.

Major St. John, Assistant Secretary in the Foreign and Political Department, is posted to the Baluchistan Agency, and will be succeeded by Captain Biscoe, from the Persian Gulf.

The second general memorandum on the area under wheat in India on the 1st March, will be issued shortly, and will be of interest as showing the extent to which late sowings were made.

# BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

## "JOTA-SUTTA" GAMBLING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Smith charged (1) Gujadhar Bidrichand, (2) Jumkaran Goderchand, (3) Badridas Lachhiram, (4) Chhotalal Nanchand, (5) Vishram Keshulal, (6) Chimanlal Maharukhram, (7) Murlidhar Lakhmichand and (8) Dhunjishaw Ruttonji, the first two with keeping a common gaming house and assisting in keeping it, and all the accused with gaming therein. Mr. B. T. Desai defended the seventh accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused were speculating in "jota-sutta" and were arrested on Tuesday evening in a shop in Sheikh Memon Street.

The first two accused pleaded guilty.

The first and second accused were convicted of both the offences and sentenced to pay an aggregate fine of Rs. 175 each. The fourth accused was convicted of gambling and fined Rs. 25. The rest were acquitted.

## ALLEGED THEFT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Brien charged Abdul Razak Ebrahim, aged 16, with the theft of a gold chain, a gold ring, a silver watch and a sovereign, collectively valued at Rs. 126, belonging to Police Constable 2115 C., named Chutankhan Usmankhan.

Messrs. P. Godinho and E. F. De Souza defended the accused.

The complainant sepoy alleged that he had known the accused for the past eighteen months. The accused used to visit him very frequently. The lock on the complainant's room at Goghari Moholla had three keys, one of which he kept, while the others were with his co-tenants. On the 21st February the accused went to his room about 3 p.m., and the following day on opening his box the complainant found the property in question missing. He (the complainant) lodged a complaint at the Maharbavri Police Station on the day the theft had taken place. Three days later the accused repeated his visit, when he questioned him as to the missing property. It was further alleged that the accused then took out the sovereign and watch from his pocket and handed them to the complainant. At the Maharbavri Police Station the complainant gave the names of four persons whom he suspected, including those of his co-tenants and the accused.

The complainant, cross-examined by Mr. Godinho, said his acquaintance with the accused began when the latter was attending school in Teli Guli. He had been helping the accused with small amounts. He further said he did not know how the accused came in possession of one of the keys.

The hearing was adjourned.

## OFFICE BOY'S LAPSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Bull charged Balkrishna Vishram, an office boy in the employ of Messrs. Brady and Company, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 2-10-0.

The accused was entrusted with two telegrams to be despatched. He brought two telegraph receipts, and it was subsequently discovered that he had tampered with them and misappropriated the difference, namely Rs. 2-10-0. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to receive nine stripes.

## DEATH OF PROFESSOR BHIMBHAI NAIK, M. A.

(From a Correspondent.)

His many friends will regret to hear of the sudden demise, due to heart-failure, of Rao Saheb Bhimbhai, at the age of 51, at Karachi, on the morning of the 27th February. Mr. Naik took his M.A., degree in 1886 and joined the Dayaram Jethmal Sind College, as Professor of Mathematics. As a mark of appreciation of his lang and faithful services, Mr. Naik was, on the occasion of Delhi Coronation Durbar, honoured with the title of Rao Saheb by the Government.

## PRESS COMMENTS ON THE BUDGET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 3.

Discussing the Budget statement the "Statesman" says, Sir William Meyer's calm confidence will assist the country to right itself.

The "Englishman" expresses surprise at there being no taxation. Those who can put their private interests aside will say that Sir William Meyer is making a very great mistake in assuming that no emergency is likely to arrive.

## EARTHQUAKE AT LAHORE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, March 3.

A smart shock of earthquake was experienced here a few minutes after seven this morning.

## BRITISH LADIES HONOURED.

### KING ALBERT PRESENTS THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD.

At the Belgian Headquarters during mail week King Albert has presented Lady Dorothy Feilding and a lady who has been associated with her in her work at the front with the Order of Leopold. This, the highest military decoration in Belgium, has been bestowed on these two ladies in recognition of the remarkable services they have rendered to the Belgian Army since the outbreak of war.

For the last three months Lady Dorothy and her friend have lived in Pervyse and endured the terrible winter weather as well as the bombardment of the town by the Germans. Their work in tending the Belgian wounded has won for them the affection of the whole Belgian Army.

Lady Dorothy's "five o'clock tea" among the ruins of Pervyse have gained fame, and it is really remarkable how the Belgian officers appreciate this little touch of civilisation amidst the ravages of war. King Albert's decision to award the ladies the Order of Leopold has met with the appreciation of the entire Belgian Army.

The Italian earthquake, coming in the midst of the great war, has recalled one curious effect of a seismic shock in 1888. The cables connecting Australia with the outer world were suddenly broken by a distant earthquake, and the Government, under the impression that an enemy had cut the lines, mobilised the Naval and Military Forces in readiness to repel attack.

# BOMBAY DIOCESAN CONFERENCE.

## BISHOP ON PEOPLE WHO WRITE TO THE NEWSPAPERS.

A Constitutive Assembly convened by the Lord Bishop of Bombay, took place in the Cathedral yesterday morning. The Right Rev. Dr. Palmer presided, and there were a large number of clerical and lay members present.

Canon Rivington formally presented the Report of the Committee appointed to draft the Constitution of the Bombay Diocesan Synod.

The Lord Bishop explained that since this draft was prepared very serious legal difficulties had been discovered which were in the way of introducing Synodical Government into India. Although the Bishops proposed to take steps to remove those difficulties they were conscious that those steps would take time, and therefore it did not seem a practical proposal that they should consider that draft in detail.

A resolution was adopted to the effect that the consideration of this draft should not be proceeded with, but expressing hearty thanks to the members of the Committee for the labour they had spent on it.

Canon Rivington then presented the draft constitution of the Diocesan Council.

Mr. N. N. Wadia moved as an amendment:—

"That the Council draft be referred back to the Lord Bishop and the Drafting Committee for the purpose (1) of taking the opinions of the Trustees and the Church Wardens of the various Parishes of the Diocese if their Parishioners will agree to pay such obligatory dues, and (2) of taking expert legal opinion whether as the Church is now constituted in the Diocese of Bombay such Church dues can be made obligatory on the Parishioners, and, if so, to revise the whole draft, so as to put it on a more legal basis."

He stated that the voluntary system was in vogue in England, and worked very successful there.

Capt. Festing seconded the amendment, which was opposed by Mr. Clarke, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, the Rev. C. B. G. Collier and others, while several gentlemen spoke in its favour.

The point at issue was whether the contribution or assessment of the parishes to the funds of the Diocesan Council should be obligatory or voluntary, and whether any penalty should be imposed for non-payment of contribution. A compromise was finally agreed upon.

Mr. Wadia moved "that the financial clauses should be so amended that the assessment be nowhere called obligatory, and that no penalty be attached to the non-payment of the assessment."

Capt. Festing seconded, and this was carried, but when it was put as a substantive motion, Mr. Clarke moved as another amendment so that the clauses would read "that no penalty be attached to the non-payment of the assessment."

Mr. Sawtell seconded and this was carried.

In the clauses governing the Sessions of the Council, the Drafting Committee had inserted one clause conferring on the Bishop the right to veto the discussion on any subject or motion by the Council, but providing a right of appeal to the Bishops of the Province in the event of any such discussion being allowed.

The Rev. C. B. G. Collier moved as an amendment the portion relating to the right of appeal to the Bishops, and this was discussed at considerable length.

Canon Heywood, in opposing the amendment, said by leaving in this right of appeal they would give an opportunity to those who felt aggrieved to appeal to the Bishops instead of writing to the papers.

The Bishop repeated what he had said previously in the debate,—that he was willing to work either with the Constitution of the Council as framed or with it as amended if the amendment were carried. Referring to the remark of Canon Heywood about aggrieved persons writing to the papers, he said he did not mind being attacked in the papers. Everybody knew that people who wrote to the papers were as a rule in the wrong; therefore, it never moved him much to have an attack in the papers. He had been taught never to reply to newspaper articles, and that was a very good and sound rule. There was very little to be got out of writing to the papers, except self-advertisement. He did not feel at all strongly with Canon Heywood that it would be undesirable that persons should have recourse to writing to the newspapers. If they did write on such subjects they would probably be very unreasonable sort of persons and very bad Churchmen.

Eventually the amendment was defeated and the clause adopted as drafted.

## ALLEGED FALSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Mar. 3.

The District Magistrate of Rangoon today continued the hearing of the case against Mr. H. C. Elsey, Departmental Manager, Messrs. F. Graham & Co., who is charged with falsification of the firm's accounts to the extent of rupees twenty lakhs.

Mr. McDonell, who appeared for the prosecution, said as he now understood that the defence would be that the accounts were falsified under directions from those in charge of the business, he must call Mr. C. T. Graham, whom he did not intend to examine at first.

Mr. De Glanville, for the defence, explained what he meant by "falsification" was not in a fraudulent sense, but that the accounts were full of mistakes, entries having been wrongly made all through. They did not deceive the Glasgow office and caused no loss to the firm.

Mr. J. F. N. Graham was further cross-examined and the hearing was adjourned till Monday.

The Hon. Mr. A. G. Cardew, I.C.S., who presided at the prize distribution of the Ongole Cattle Show in his speech alluded to the importance that the Madras Government attached to cattle breeding in that presidency in proof of which they are appointing a Special Deputy Director of Cattle Breeding and Stock Raising in the Agricultural Department.

# BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

## GALA NIGHT AT THE GAIETY THEATRE

There is no doubt that it is popular theatre is reviving its old glories under the regime of Mr. Lew Marks. Full houses are now the twice-nightly order, a direct result of the fact that a bright, snappy, live show is always to be witnessed. Every week, Mr. Marks presents a smart little production written around the individualities of his talented company, and the entertainment is a great improvement on the old fashioned Variety-cum-Cinema show.

This evening a second edition of the very funny pantomime Robinson Crusoe is to be given. This show has been entirely revised and new songs and business added, the most popular and outstanding features of the first edition only being retained. If it is only as funny as the first edition it will do, as those who saw it will willingly testify, but Mr. Marks claims that his second edition is a big improvement on the first and that the comedy has been increased and intensified. Miss Sherrard is furnished with new opportunities for the exploitation of her great talent for low comedy, a sufficient promise that the house will rock with laughter as it did when "Robinson Crusoe" made its initial bow to a packed house.

## WAR FUND CONCERT.

### CALEDONIA MERRY-MAKERS AT THE EMPIRE THEATRE.

An entertainment which must have reminded many in the audience of al fresco concerts on board ship was given at the Empire Theatre last night by the Caledonia Merry-Makers, a troupe from the P. & O. steamer Caledonia. The concert was in aid of the Women's Branch of the Imperial Indian War Fund, and there was a large attendance. The troupe worked hard, and succeeded in keeping the audience thoroughly amused throughout the evening. They sang choruses, duets, and solos, talked danced and indulged in many quaint bits of business which made most of the people in front laugh most of the time, and sent one gentleman in the second row of the stalls into such paroxyysms of mirth that his friends quite obviously did not know whether to carry him out or send for a doctor. In the end they compromised by joining in the merriment of a man who was plainly having the time of his life—as did everybody in the vicinity for his Guffaw, was a most infectious one!

To Messrs. E. Barter, A. Banford, Jack Thompson, G. H. Dike, C. Falcoz, Harry Walker and Billy Collies the audience were indebted for a happy evening.

## BOGUS V. C. HERO.

### BOROUGH SCHEME FOR A RECEPTION.

When Lancelot Dickinson Chapman, thirty-one, alleged to be in the Royal Field Artillery, was charged at Bow-street, London, on February 5, before Mr. Graham Campbell with being a deserter a curious story was told of a Camberwell scheme for giving him a reception.

Chief Inspector Gough said that the prisoner, when arrested, was wearing the Victoria Cross, the French Medaille Militaire, the Distinguished Conduct Medal, the Legion of Honour, and the Order of Leopold He had made a statement in which he admitted attempting, and in some cases successfully, to obtain money by false representations. He had also been taking part in a patriotic spectacle at the Coliseum

The witness produced in Court two framed photographs and a drawing, which, he said, were hung outside the place in Camberwell-road where accused was living. One was a large photograph of himself with the words "L. Chapman, V. C." upon it in blue pencil. Another was photograph of the "L. Battery of the R. F. A., entitled "The Last Gunner," and again across the face of the glass were the words "L. Chapman, V. C." The other was a drawing in colours of a Dreadnought, and below was written "Drawn by L. Chapman, V. C., D. C. M., L. O. H."

As a V. C. hero, the witness alleged, Chapman had taken part in a music-hall tableau, and his photograph had appeared in illustrated papers. After his arrest he made the following statement:—

The truth is I am not entitled to the Victoria Cross. The one I have been wearing I bought out of a curiosity shop for 30s. about a fortnight ago. I also bought the other medals in a similar way at different times; for one I paid 7s. 6d., and the other 12s. 6d.

I first joined the army on December 14, 1899—the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry at Middlesborough, from which I took my discharge on October 28, 1910, having completed the whole of my service. After this I worked in different shipyards around Sunderland, but made no mention of my previous service.

I entered the Royal Field Artillery, and was attached to the 148 Battery stationed at Ewshott, near Aldershot, from where I deserted on November 13, 1914. I have never been in France, and the statement made by me that I was presented with the Victoria Cross by King George in France is untrue.

It is also untrue that I was decorated with the Legion of Honour, the Order of Leopold, and the Medaille Militaire. I came to London when I deserted, and I have been here ever since.

### "WON IT AT MONS."

Detective-Sergeant Hambrook stated that at 4 p. m. on Wednesday he saw the accused at the Coliseum, and, calling him outside, asked him where he obtained the V C. medal he was wearing. He replied: "I won it at Mons, in France." Asked where and by whom it was presented, he said, "by King George, in France." After searching the "Gazette" at Scotland Yard, the witness told him that he believed he answered the description of a man gazetted as a deserter since November 24. The accused replied that he was not a deserter and was on leave, having recently come out of hospital.

Chief Inspector Gough, recalled, said that on Wednesday the accused said that he wished to make a voluntary statement. In that statement he admitted that he was a deserter. The witness said that there were two persons in Court who wished to charge the accused with fraud.

On this evidence he was remanded.

When a man in Court alleged that the money found on Chapman had been borrowed from him and his son and applied for its return, Inspector Gough told the Magistrate that the applicant was the father of a girl whom the accused had promised to marry. A letter had been sent to the Mayor of Camberwell suggesting that the accused should be feted in the borough. Several people had interested themselves in a movement for giving him a great reception.

No order was made for the return of the money.

# LAWN TENNIS.

## WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS.

After the rain, the courts were very slow yesterday when five more singles were played and concluded. Some of these were very interesting, and the surprise of the evening was the defeat of England by Engineer. We have always known the latter hard to beat and he generally manages to get the ball up, even from difficult shots, but he has no style and puts but little power into his strokes. England, on the other hand, was impatient and gave an exhibition of how erratic he can be. Starting badly, he made up and looked as though he had settled down to win, but just when he promised he went right off. He gave his opponent more of the running about to do, but it was he himself who failed to last out. That he should win quite decisively in ordinary form the majority know, but he was on one of his off days. Engineer started with a love game, then won a long one, taking the next easily and leading at 3-0. A close game reduced it, then two more brought England level. Engineer lost a love game and appeared to be settled, but after going to 40-0 England lost the next. Each then won in turn and five-all was called, Engineer then taking a love game and winning England's service. In the next set England won the second, Engineer then going straight out to set and match with the next five.

Though it was not generally thought that he could win, Nicholson made a good fight of it with J. Naoroji. It was a good, open game with neither making much attempt to go up to the net, each driving hard from the back of the court. On only one occasion was Nicholson in front, and his opponent almost always looked the winner but, as remarked, it was an interesting match to watch. In the first after one-all, Naoroji went ahead to 3-1, then to the end each won a game in turn. After one-all, Nicholson took the lead in the next at 3-2, but here Naoroji won three in succession. Each then winning one, Naoroji went out.

In the first set Gunjikar made it a very close thing with N. Naoroji, but subsequently the latter established himself and won the second with some ease. After losing the first, Naoroji took three successive games, but after one each Gunjikar with two was level at four-all. He lost one then led at 5-4 only to lose the next three and the set. Naoroji took six in succession, leading at 3-0 in the next, and lost only the next.

Though he won the first set easily Reid had a hard time of it in the next against Bunbury. The former has the better style and places cleverly, whereas the latter is hard to pass and puts over some good long swings. Reid began with the first four games and lost only the next one. In the next Bunbury improved a great deal and some long rallies were contested. He won the first two, but then each winning two in succession the score was four-all. One in turn saw Bunbury ahead at 6-5, but Reid took the last three, the set and match.

Pant had an easier time of it with Calvocoressi than most would have expected. The latter was very erratic, whereas the former played a steady game and placed well. The first was a love set, and in the next Calvocoressi led at 2-1 only to lose the next five.

The results were:—
Engineer beat England, 7-5, 6-1.
Pant beat Calvocoressi, 6-0, 6-2.
W. Reid beat Bunbury, 6-1, 8-6.
J. Naoroji beat M. Nicholson, 6-4, 6-4.
N. Naoroji beat Gunjikar, 8-6, 6-1.

### TO-DAY'S GAMES.

SINGLES.

J. Naoroji v. D. Pant, Court No. 4.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Engineer and Lady Tata v. Portlock and Mrs. Anstey, Court No. 2.

Jackson and Mrs. Nelson v. W. Reid and Mrs. Laidlaw, Court No. 1.

Kemble and Mrs. Turner v. M. Nicholson and Mrs. Blunt, Court No. 5.

Mr. and Mrs. England v. Froom and Miss Simcox, Court No. 6.

## RANGOON RACES.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, March 3.

The Rangoon Derby was run this afternoon.

The following are the results:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Maung Po Toke's THAUNG SEIN, Vincent | 1 |
| Maung Kan Yah's OTMARE, Karka | 2 |
| Maung Thin's BLUE BEAU | 3 |

There were sixteen starters.

Won by three lengths.

Time:—1 min. and 44 secs.

Another big event was the Harvey Adamson Stakes which was subsidised by the Local Government who gave Rs. 3,000 to the winner, the Stewards supplementing this with Rs. 3,000 to the winner, a Cup valued Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 for the breeder of the winner.

The Government proposed to support this race for five years (for 3 years' old colts) to encourage horse-breeding in the province. Donaldson's Coronation won the race followed by Taik Kee's Sein Maung and Po Lwin's Auburn. Time 2 mins. and 3 2/5 secs.

**MOTOR CYCLES**

(SECONDHAND.)

3½ H. P. Triumph, Free Engine, Rs. 550.
3½ H. P. Triumph, Free Engine, Rs 450.
3½ H. P. Singer, Free Engine, Rs. 550.
3½ H.P. Rudge, Free Engine, Rs. 450.
2½ H. P. Premier, Three Speed Rs. 400.
2¾ H. P. Royal Enfield, 2 Speed, Rs. 525.

**THE GREAT EASTERN MOTOR Co.,**
**RAMPART ROW.**
FORT, BOMBAY.

**BOMBAY TOWN PLANNING EXHIBITION.**

MARCH 16TH TO APRIL 3RD, 1915.

Organizing Committee: The Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta, K. C. I. E. (Chairman), The Hon'ble Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola, C.I.E., The Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Sir Balchandra Krishna, P. E. Cadell, Esquire, C.I.E., I.C.S., Chunilal V. Mehta, Esquire, M.A., L.L.B., Cowasji Jehangir, Esquire, Dinshah Edulji Wachha, Esquire, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, L.M. & S., B. W. Kissan, Esquire, I.C.S., (Secretary) J. W. Mackison, Esquire, A.E. Mirams, Esquire, F.S.I., J.P. Orr, Esquire, C. S. I. I. C. S., Salebhoy Karimji Barodawalla, Esquire, N. V. Mandlik, Esquire, B.A., L.L.B. A.M.Tod, Esquire, Dr. J. A. Turner, M. D., C.M., D.P.H., G. Wittet, Esquire.

The Exhibition will be held at the Town Hall, and is conducted by Professor Patrick Geddes, who will give demonstrations daily at 8-30 a.m., and lectures on town planning daily at 6-30 p.m. Hours of Exhibition, 7-30 to 11-0 a.m., 4-30 to 7-30 p.m.

The Exhibition will be opened by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on Tuesday, March 16th, at 5-30 p.m.,

Admission to the Exhibition will be free. Application for tickets of admission free of charge to the opening ceremony and the lectures and demonstrations should be made to Mr. B. W. Kissan, I.C.S., Pali Hill, Bandra.

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Anchor case oil 125° Rising Sun brand 125°
Deer brand 125° Bull brand 125°
Swan brand 125°
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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*Thursday, March 4, 1915.*

## LORD WILLINGDON AND THE CORPORATION.

In his speech proposing the health of the Governor and Lady Willingdon at the Corporation Banquet on Tuesday night Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy remarked that the presence of their Excellencies on that occasion was one more proof of their desire to be intimate with every form of public activity in the Presidency, and as fresh evidence of the fact that nothing that concerned the welfare and the interest of the people of Bombay is alien to their thoughts. That is a tribute which will be cordially endorsed by the people of Bombay. Since they first arrived in India, two years ago, Lord and Lady Willingdon have spared no effort to acquaint themselves with every detail of the life and interests of the people of the Presidency, and to assist in every way possible the progress and development of old institutions and public movements and the introduction of new ones. And they have established between themselves and the community an intimate cordiality of relations, which has not perhaps been paralleled in the case of any previous occupants of Government House. When Lord and Lady Willingdon attend a public gathering, nowadays, they are welcomed with something more than the respect due to their exalted position; the feeling for them which animates those among whom they move is one of friendship and it is a reciprocal feeling born of the constant testimony that has been afforded by all their actions during the past two years, that they possess in a superlative degree the quality of sympathy which the King-Emperor, in a famous speech at the Guildhall nearly ten years ago, declared to be the greatest need between the rulers and the people in this country. It is the existence and unaffected display of this quality which enables Lord Willingdon to act the part of candid friend without giving offence, —a part which some other pro-consuls in India have not been able to play very gracefully. The people of this country are not hypersensitive even if they "has their feelings" and they like candid friends. But they like to be sure that they are friends, and that the candour is not merely born of impatience and a mistaken, or, at any rate, misplaced, sense of racial superiority.

But though one may like one's friends to be candid, it is not always necessary to go to the length of pretending to agree with the opinions which they candidly offer. And we frankly confess to a feeling of surprise at some of the impressions which Lord Willingdon offered his hearers on Tuesday evening as the candid friend of the Corporation. We are inclined to think that Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was far from being the only member of the gathering who was not quite prepared for the picture his Excellency drew of the Municipal Commissioner as "the angel of progress and development" and the councillors as backward and retrograde sinners. At least, that was Sir Pherozeshah's phraseology; the Governor described the latter as "the apostles of extreme caution" and the former as "the promoter of measures of progress and advancement." It would be interesting to know on what Lord Willingdon's impression, which is undoubtedly an erroneous one, is based. It cannot be on the history of the Corporation during the past fifty years, or since, say, it acquired its present fairly liberal constitution. For that history is replete with instances of progressive measures pushed forward in face of the opposition of the chief executive officers. And we think it would be difficult to quote an instance of the converse kind. It cannot be surely in anything that has occurred during the past two years, for we cannot call to mind any recent occasion on which the Municipal Commissioner has appeared in the role of the bustling progressist hampered and checked by over-cautious and hesitating corporators. There have been some recent instance in which there have been strenuous fights with what is known as the "popular party" on the one side and the official element on the other. But none of these had anything to do with "progress" in the proper sense of the word; the official party represented rather in each of these instances retrogressive tendencies and the contest, in every case arose on very important questions of principle. Lord Willingdon has had a very wide experience of public life in England and he belongs to a great party that has fought great battles in its history for principles closely allied in character to at least two of those which have been fought for recently in the Bombay Corporation. And we fear that the merits of these contests have not been fairly represented to him. Take the case of the Cadastral Survey Bill at which Lord Willingdon hinted, and in connection with which he asked for a reasonable amount of give and take. The official advocates of the Bill have themselves admitted the justification of the objection to a provision, which involved a very important question of principle, and they agreed to abandon it; but only to drag it in elsewhere in almost as insidious a form. A policy of give and take cannot be followed successfully when one side persistently tries to take back exactly what it professes to have given. Take the case of the proposal to use the three vacent wards at the Maratha Hospital for tuberculosis cases. That was again fought on a question of principle and one of a very important character. No one grudged the Rs. 10,000 a year that was proposed to be spent in helping to combat consumption, but the Corporation was quick to see that by consenting to spend this money under the heading proposed by the Commissioner it would create a precedent which might be used to its prejudice in the future, while every objection raised to the proposal on other grounds has been justified by a recent Resolution of the Government. Take the case of the proposal to give power to the Government to nominate the Municipal Commissioner to the Legislative Council. Was that a progressive proposal? Would any municipal body in the world, if it were a thoroughly representative and elective body, care to send its chief executive officer into the legislature, where in every case in which it found itself in opposition to the Government his vote would be a potential counterweight to that of their own elected representative? Where are the cases in which the Municipal Commissioner has appeared as the Angel of Progress and found the road barred by over-cautious and hesitating members, curiously abandoning their usual progressive and liberal outlook the moment they enter the Corporation Hall?

But since Lord Willingdon has been candid, let us be candid also. And let us say that when he asks: Can it be that being appointed by Government you think he (the Municipal Commissioner) is inspired by a Government whose actions you are inclined to distrust?, he puts a question, which, if the progressive minded councillor might not care to answer it in that form of phraseology, goes very near the truth. The Municipal Commissioners that have been lent to the Corporation by Government have, as Sir Pherozeshah Mehta fully admitted, done great service to the city. But it is undoubtedly the fact that they serve two masters, and when it comes to the point of choosing between the two, they do not choose the Corporation. It is not the Government in the broad sense, that the Corportation distrust, it is the Executive of the Government, which regards and uses the Executive of the Corporation as its natural instrument when it wishes to impose its will on the Municipal Body in any matter of policy. And there is undoubtedly an increasing feeling of distrust at the growing power of the Municipal Commissioner by reason of the extensive influence he is able to and does exert over a certain class of member. And we are strongly convinced that, great and valuable as are the services which have been rendered in the past by the executive officials lent by the Government, the time has come to free the Corporation from the embrrassment caused by the existence of an executive officer, who is in a position to exercise so strong an influence in the control of its policy.

## AN ANALOGY.

War has profoundly stirred our literature. It has caused our poets in embryo to write and actually be read, and it has introduced into our glossary such words as Treitsche, Nietzsche and Kultur. Judging by the fact that only one in every educated thousand previously had any previous knowledge of such names it is at least amusing, and to some no doubt a cause of self-satisfaction, to note the care with which these novel mechanical toys are manipulated and the automatic way in which they are made to repeat their movements. Yet long before the war all these three words which stand for institutions, were solidly established as ideals by a certain section of the human race, and as such only drew on themselves the scant attention and barely veiled contempt which the average twentieth century man was wont to consider as their due reward. For directly you talked of ideals, people imagined you to be either a poet or a madman, (in England one prefers the latter,) and disregarded your hopes, prophecies and aspirations. Therefore, the average Briton went to bed without worrying about the "ideals" of the other side of the Channel, merely because he did not think they were worth troubling about. But ideals are the poetic highways to what are often prosaic facts, and suddenly we found ourselves at the end of the road gaping in horror-struck wonderment at Treitsche, Nietzsche and Kultur, entities formerly unknown to our very little world. And for the first time in history we came to know Germany as she is. To one caste in life she had stood for a country where there were fashionable baths, where one met "the world." To another order she had stood for a very ugly country of factories and fat people where sausages and brass bands came from. People with long hair and a short outlook went into raptures over German philosophy, whilst another set went into hysterics over German militarism. A sober few, who periodically visited both the barber and Germany, read Schiller, worshipped Goethe, wandered about the Rhine, saw much and said nothing. Indeed, it was a waste of time to raise a warning voice. No one could have known less of Germany than the average British man in the street unless it was the Foreign Office, which justifies its sedate and unruffled existence by knowing very little and saying less. So obviously Germany was not a popular theme of conversation. For Germany was a land of ideals,—bad ones, so we disregarded them and her. Of all the foreign countries on which the ordinary man in the street was graciously pleased to bestow his notice, Russia, in an unfortunate sense enjoyed the first and unenviable place. Russia certainly did not produce sausages, and brass brands with which the London citizen, is, to his infinite chagrin, so familiar. Therefore, the land of the Tsar could not be drawn on for wit and introduced into a music hall song from which so many people seem to derive their knowledge of "furrin parts." Russia was even more neglected than Germany, for it was also a land of ideals, but, good ones. We ought to blush at our callous indifference to the great Continental schools of thought, ignorance to which we may assuredly trace our situation to-day. Against Nietzsche, the advocate of brutal cynicism, Russia produced Aleksei Remizov,—singing the songs of a great deliverance to come. She answered the theories of Treitsche by the purity of Dmitri Merezhkovski, and for Kultur, —which in German means the nations mind, body and fist,—Russia offered the aesthetic ideal. But, of course, since the outbreak of the war we have been playing with our Tolstoi, Dostorevski, Turgeneff, etc., whilst losing sight of the important truth that a little knowledge was a dangerous thing. We are fighting to-day because we were ignorant of the fact that Germany was capable of such treason, that all her modern philosophy, which we are now so fond of repeating, taught her that perfidy is an asset when the goal is *ego*. Would any Briton this time last year have cared to prophecy that in a few months Britain and Russia would share an ideal and fight a common battle against a common foe? No such notion would have occured to him. For Russia meant "Pogrom!" Had our ideas of Russia been different, and Berlin knew precisely what we thought of Muscovy and what our inspired Liberals said, the Kaiser's telegram would never have been sent to the Tsar, for Germany would have realised that the British nation would never permit a country so essential to the welfare of the human race to perish by the Prussian sword. The greatest Russian romancist of to-day answering the venomed shafts of so called liberalism says to Europe:—

Your genius is of the finite, ours of the infinite. You know how to stop yourselves in time, to find a way round the walls, or to return; we rush onwards and break our heads. It is difficult to stop us. We do not walk, we run, we fly. We do not fly, we fall. You love the middle; we, the extremities. You are sober, we,—drunken; you are reasonable, we lawless. You guard and keep your souls, we always seek to lose ours. You possess, we seek. You are in the last limit of your freedom; we, in the depth of our bondage have almost never ceased to be rebellious, secret, anarchic,—and now only the mysterious is clear. For you, politics,—knowledge; for us,—religion!

Such has not been the Russia of English popular imagination thanks to ignorance. Perhaps when the war is over the preacher and the politician will cease to tell us when talking of early closing on Sundays, etc., that in the Englishman's insularity and general indifference to Continental thought lies his strength. He has discovered it to be his weakness. And perhaps also in the sixth forms of the public schools the reverend gentlemen who recommend the boys to read the "ideals" of Kipling, will also keep in their desks a list of Continental literature. It is not always lewd nor loud, and moreover it can act as a preventive to war.

## Notes of the Day.

**Shipbuilding in the United Kingdom.**

The effect of the war on industrialism has been reflected in the shipbuilding trade, the total output of mercantile tonnage in the United Kingdom during 1914 showing a decrease of 248,600 tons on that of the previous year, which, however, was the highest ever reached. Practically the whole of the tonnage launched in the year under review, was built of steel, 75-2/3 per cent, or 1,273,530 tons, being registered in the United Kingdom. The amount of tonnage launched for other countries during 1914 was 410,023 tons, forming 24-1/3 per cent. of the total output, as compared with over 21½ per cent. in 1913, nearly 24 per cent. in 1912, 22-1/3 per cent. in 1911, 19½ per cent. in 1910 and 24-2/5 per cent. in 1909. The tonnage intended for the British Colonies amounted to 36,736 tons. The number of steamers of 6,000 tons gross and upwards has slightly exceeded the average of the previous three years, the returns for 1914 showing that 71 vessels of 6,000 tons and upwards were launched. Of these 13 were over 10,000 tons each, the largest being the White Star Liner Britannic, of 47,500 tons, the Holland-Amerika Liner Statedam, of 32,500 tons, and the Belgenland of 26,500 tons. With regard to speed, 11 are capable of 16 knots and above, the fastest being the turbine vessels Princess Irene and Princess Margaret for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and one other turbine steamer intended for service in the English Channel, all designed for a special speed of 23 knots.

**The Industry in 1914.**

As regards the general movement of the shipbuilding industry during the course of 1914, Lloyds Register Returns show that, at the opening of the year, 1,956,606 tons. were being built in the United Kingdom. The Returns for the March quarter indicated a decrease of about 66,000 tons. in the work in hand, and the June Returns showed a further decrease of nearly 169,000 tons. There was practically no change in the September figures, but the year closed with another decrease of about 95,000 tons, thus showing a total decrease of about 329,000 tons, as compared with the total building at the end of 1913. At the end of December there were under construction, including a number of vessels already launched but not completed, 57 vessels of between 6,000 and 10,000 tons; seven of between 10,000 and 15,000 tons; ten of between 15,000 and 20,000 tons; four between 20,000 and 40,000 tons; and one of 47,500 tons. On account of the war it is impossible to give any figures regarding warship tonnage.

**The Late Mr. Gopal Moreshwar Sathe.**

The late Mr. G. M. Sathe, whose death at his residence in Bombay at the age of 67 is just announced, was a well-known and interesting personality. For a number of years, before his retirement from service in 1902, he was the Official "Reporter on the Native Press," whose annual reviews of the progress of vernacular literature in this Presidency were read with much interest both by the official world and the general public. Mr. Sathe's education began rather late, but his school and college career was rapid and he took his B.A. in 1873. Thereafter he entered Government Service in the Educational Department and having successively served in the capacity of 1st Assistant Master, Head Master of a High School and Deputy Educational Inspector in the two districts of Nasik and Thana he was ultimately appointed Reporter on the Native Press to Government. In this last capacity the public of Bombay City and the whole Presidency in general came to know of him. Part of his duties as Reporter, as we have said, consisted in reviewing the output of Vernacular literature in the Presidency during each official year and it was during Mr. Sathe's time that the annual review first assumed the character of an important and interesting public document.

**Higher Study of The Vernaculars.**

It was one of these reports that became indirectly the cause of the introduction of the study of the leading Vernaculars of the Presidency into the curriculum of the M.A., Examination. Certain general suggestions which Mr. Sathe made in his review for 1892-93 in connection with the popularisation of the higher study of Marathi, Gujarthi and Canarese among the enlightened section of the community, attracted the attention of Lord Kimberley, the then Secretary of State for India and he inquired of the Bombay Government what steps the latter were going to take to give effect to Mr. Sathe's suggestions. The Bombay Government in their turn moved the University. This reference to the University came very opportunely. For the late Mr. Justice Ranade was at that time fighting the battle of the Vernaculars in the University Senate. The expression of the desire on the part of Government that something should be done for the Vernaculars, gave added weight to Justice Ranade's arguments, the consequence being that the Vernaculars were introduced as an optional subject for the M. A. Examination. Mr. Sathe retired from Government Service in 1902 and had resided in Poona since then.

**Policeman's Humour.**

A Calcutta paper publishes a circular issued by the Police Superintendent of Hooghly, which is more fitted to adorn the pages of "Punch" than to be circulated among the public as a serious official "mandate." This officer is anxious to combat the depredations of dacoits, and has hit upon a very simple plan. He proposes to organise a "Village Defence Party" the individual members of which get a "sanad" just as a doctor gets his diploma, or a title-holder his badge. The officer promises the "sanad" holder a reward of Rs. 1,500 for capturing an armed dacoit and Rs. 500 for an unarmed man. Ordinary thieves come in for lesser amounts according to the discretion of the police. The Superintendent describes the "duties" as below:—

1. You are to keep a 'lathi,' spear, bow and arrows or other weapons, and small heap of stones or broken bricks in your house.
2. On an alarm being raised you are to assemble with the other members of the Village Defence Party at some convenient place and having assembled you should all make a determined and simultaneous attack on the miscreants using the stones and 'lathis' etc., and make every effort to arrest as many of them as you can.
3. Immediate information should be given to the Thana, great care being taken not to allow the prisoners to escape.

N. B. (1) Reward Rs. 1,500 for arresting a dacoit armed.
(2) Reward Rs. 500 for arresting a dacoit unarmed.

So the villager who is authorised to catch a dacoit—no penalties have been mentioned of course, for the capture by an unauthorised person,—is to pelt the dacoit with brick-bats and is licensed to keep a large stock of stones and sundry broken things in his house always handy. If he is not an adept in the use of a bow and arrow he may attend an archery school, if that does not bring him within the provisions of the Arms Act. When the time comes for action the "sanad" holders will range themselves in force armed with bows and arrows lathis, stones and broken bricks to catch dacoits armed with the latest pattern revolvers, and perhaps rifles!

## THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I have now ascertained the exact circumstances under which the Official Assignee came to file this particular suit. And they are as follows:—A proposal for a composition was lodged by the insolvent in the office of the Official Assignee which some of the creditors took objection to, and they contended that the insolvent was guilty of undue preference. The Official Assignee submitted the proposal for composition to the Insolvency Court and in his Report he, no doubt, expressed himself against the allegation of the insolvent having been guilty of undue preference. When the matter came up before the Court, the opposing creditors, who made that allegation, appeared by counsel and contended that the view expressed by the Official Assignee in favour of the insolvent was wrong and that a proposal for composition should not be sanctioned by the Court. The Court after hearing counsel for both parties and considering the Report of the Official Assignee, on the 5th of August, 1914, made the following order: "Upon the petitioning creditors hereby undertaking to put the Official Assignee in motion to recover properties which they allege, were transferred by the said insolvent by way of fraudulent preference, it is ordered that the consideration of the scheme herein be and it is hereby postponed for three months." On the 10th of August, the creditors wrote to the Official Assignee to file the necessary suit and giving the personal undertaking of their attorneys to indemnify the Official Assignee as regards costs. On this the Official Assignee moved the Court on the affidavit of the creditors setting out the facts on which they based their allegations and reciting the above-mentioned order of the Court, for leave to fill the suit in question. And the same learned Judge who had heard the matter of the scheme of composition and had postponed consideration of the same on the creditors undertaking to move the Court to file the suit, gave leave to the Official Assignee to file the suit. And the Official Assignee accordingly filed the suit. On the above facts it is difficult to see how Mr. Lang could have avoided filing the suit, and it is still more difficult to see how any blame attaches to him in the matter. I do not know whether the above facts were clearly put to the learned Judge who tried the suit, as one fails to see how on those facts any adverse criticism could be passed on the part taken by the Official Assignee in the matter.—

Yours, etc.,

CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD.

Bombay, March 3.

# THE WAR

## SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

## GERMAN RETREAT IN POLAND.

## AUSTRIANS' ENORMOUS LOSSES.

## CONTINUED PROGRESS IN THE WEST.

### AMERICA AND BLOCKADE OF GERMANY.

The Russians on Sunday morning began the pursuit of the enemy defeated at Prasnysz. Ten thousand prisoners have already been taken besides rich booty. The Germans are retiring precipatately on Janow and Mlawa. The Russian troops are progressing successfully north-west of Grodno. The Austrians in the Carpathians have suffered enormous losses in an unsuccessful attack in massed formation near Supkow.

The Russian army in the Causcasus has occupied the port of Khopa, a Turkish military base.

Vice-Admiral Beatty's and Vice-Admiral Sir Doveton Sturdee's Dispatches regarding the North Sea and Falkland Islands engagements have been published.

The United States are sending a Note to Great Britain and France asking what means are to be employed to carry out the policy of intercepting supplies to Germany.

Field-Marshall French's bulletin mentions an attack by the enemy which was successfully repulsed by Canadian infantry with great dash, trenches being captured, and the enemy driven out. According to latest communiqués the Allies have maintained their progress at various points.

A Bill has been passed in the House of Commons, giving the authorities of Oxford and Cambridge powers to deal with the situation created by the war. Mr. Asquith explained the war had involved the universities and colleges in serious financial straits. The Bill did not call on public funds, but enabled the universities to draw on the future for necessities.

## INDUSTRIAL DIFFERENCES.

### MARKED EFFECT OF CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 2.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech has had a marked effect on workers throughout the country and any differences are being rapidly settled.

Judges opening the Criminal Courts have remarked that a very agreeable feature of the national struggle is the diminution of crime.

Prisoners number only one-third of the average for some years and the vagrancy statistics show a great decrease.

### CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, March 2.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. T. Allen, Irish Guards.

Captain H. L. F. Nicholls, Northumberland Fusiliers.

# GERMANS' PRECIPITOUS RETREAT.

# RUSSIANS IN PURSUIT.

## GERMAN ROUT AT PRASNYSZ.

### 10,000 PRISONERS AND RICH BOOTY.

### ENEMY RETIRING PRECIPITATELY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, March 2.

A communiqué says:—The Russians on Sunday morning began the pursuit of the Germans defeated at Prasnysz. Ten thousand prisoners have already been taken besides rich booty.

The Germans in the sectors adjacent to Prasnysz are retiring in consequence of the Russian victory. Their attitude is now passive; the only activity is the bombardment of the fortress of Ossowiecs in which a forty-two centimetre howitzer is participating, but without success, Russian concrete is very solid.

The Austrians in the Carpathians have suffered enormous losses in an unsuccessful attack in massed formation near Lupkow.

## STUBBORN AND FURIOUS BATTLE.

### ENORMOUS AUSTRIAN LOSSES.

PETROGRAD, March 2.

A communique says:—We continued the offensive on the Niemen-Vistula front.

Our troops are progressing successfully north-west of Grodno. The enemy, resisting stubbornly, fell back beyond the line Mankowce-Ratiezi-Rakowice.

The enemy continue to bombard Ossowiecs with heavy guns.

Our troops are developing an offensive between the rivers Piss. and Rozoga.

The Germans in the region of Prasnysz, pressed by us, are retiring precipitately on Janow and Mlava.

We have also made a successful offensive southward of Rodzanowo.

The Austrians delivered a vigorous attack with masses of artillery between rivers Ondava and San. The attack was without result. The Austrian infantry concentrated in massed columns attacked at dawn against Tworilne and suffered enormous losses.

### MOUNTAIN SLOPES STREWN WITH DEAD

The extraordinarily stubborn and furious, battle raged throughout the day in the centre at Rabba Radzeioff. The enemy's desperate attacks often ended in bayonet fighting and the enemy's losses were excessively great; all the slopes of the mountains and ravines were strewn with Austrian dead. Many enemy units were annihilated to the last man.

## RUSSIANS BOMBARD CZERNOWITZ.

LONDON, March 3.

A telegram to the "Daily Mail" from Bukharest says the Russian artillery near Sadagora has bombarded Czernowitz.

## RUSSIANS OCCUPY TURKISH MILITARY BASE.

LONDON, March 2.

The Russian Army in the Caucasus has occupied the port of Khopa, a Turkish military base.

## ITALIAN SUBJECT ARRESTED AT JEDDAH.

### VIGOROUS REPRESENTATIONS TO THE PORTE.

ROME, March 2.

The Turks at Jeddah have arrested an Italian steamship agent and seized the mails he was taking to the Italian consul. The Italian Government has made vigorous representations to the Porte.

## BLOCKADE OF GERMANY

### AMERICA WANTS TO KNOW PARTICULARS.

### EFFECTIVE MEANS NOT DEFINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, March 2.

The British and French Ambassadors have presented to Mr. Bryan notes with reference to the blockade of Germany.

The United States are sending, a Note to Great Britain and France asking what means will be taken to carry out the policy of intercepting supplies to and from Germany.

President Wilson informed callers that the Anglo-French Note outlined the policy in general terms but did not define the means of carrying it into effect.

## GERMAN REPLY TO AMERICA.

### HIGHLY ARGUMENTATIVE.

AMSTERDAM, March 2.

The German reply to the American Note, which is now of little interest in view of the Allies' declaration of blockade, is highly argumentative.

It accepts most of the proposals, but subject to all sorts of conditions, and adds others.

## VIGILANCE OF BRITISH NAVY

### THE ADMIRALTY THANKED.

LONDON, March 2.

The Chamber of Shipping has thanked the Admiralty for the vigilance of the Navy in protecting the seaborne trade, which is now being carried on with little greater risk than in peace-time.

## ANARCHISM IN NEW YORK.

### ATTEMPT TO DYNAMITE CATHEDRAL

NEW YORK, March 2.

Several arrests have been made in connection with an attempt to dynamite St. Patrick's Cathedral. It is believed that it is part of a widespread anarchist plot to include attacks on millionaires, dynamiting of banks and the inauguration of a reign of terror.

The police have been throughout in touch with the movement and the congregation of eight-thousand in the Cathedral included numerous disguised detectives.

When a man entered and threw bombs at the altar they rushed and extinguished the fuse and seized the miscreant.

## CLYDE ENGINEERS RESUME WORK.

LONDON, March 2.

The Clyde engineers who have been on strike have resolved to resume work by a great majority.

## "IN THESE HARD TIMES."

### AGED EMPEROR'S MESSAGE TO HIS PEOPLE.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has sent the following autograph letter to Count Stuergkh:—

Going back over the period of half a year of war, which the hostile intentions of our enemies have forced upon us, I remember with thankful heart the sacrificing attitude of my faithful peoples in these hard times. With estimable and earnest confidence they proved to be conscious of the great claims of the present time, and with noble readiness they have sent their children to the colours and have again splendidly proved their high patriotism and tried patriotic virtues in face of the sacrifices entailed by the war.

This gratifying experience strengthens my confidence, which is firmly based upon my trust in the heroic deeds of my Army and Navy, which recently have been so gloriously proved. I am certain that my people will after the end of this war of burdens, sufferings, and dangers, which they will cheerfully bear to the last, earn with the help of the Almighty the reward of all their sacrifices.

## NORTH SEA VICTORY.

### ADMIRAL BEATTY'S DISPATCH.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE CHASE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 3.

The "London Gazette" publishes Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty's and Vice-Admiral Sir Doveten Sturdee's Dispatches regarding the North Sea and Falkland Islands engagements.

Admiral Beatty reports that the ships present were the Lion, Princess Royal, Tiger, New Zealand, Indomitable, Southampton, Nottingham, Birmingham, Lowestoft, Arethusa, Aurora, Undaunted and destroyer flotillas.

#### BATTLE COMMENCES.

At 7.25. in the morning the flash of guns was observed and the Aurora reported that she was engaged.

Admiral Beatty immediately altered his course and increased the speed to 22 knots. He ordered the light cruisers and destroyers to chase, get into touch and report the movements of the enemy.

Reports were immediately received that the enemy consisted of three battle cruisers, the Blucher, six light-cruisers and a number of destroyers.

The battle cruisers worked up to 28½ knots. A description of the chase and manoeuvring for position follows.

The Lion made the first hit on the Blucher, which was number four in the enemy's line at 9/9 and the Tiger opened on the Blucher at 9/20, Lion shifting fire to number three at 18,000 yards. This ship was hit by several salvoes.

#### ATTACK ON THE BLUCHER.

Soon after the Princess Royal and New Zealand opened on the Blucher and number three. Our flotilla of cruisers and destroyers had dropped from our beam to the port quarter to prevent their smoke from fouling our fire, but the enemy's destroyers threatening to attack the Meteor, the M division passed ahead.

At 9-45 the Blucher showed signs of suffering severely and enemy numbers one and three were also on fire.

The enemy's destroyers emitted vast columns of smoke to screen their battle-cruisers and under cover of it the latter altered their course, increasing their distance from our line. Their destroyers again showd signs of attacking, but the Lion and Tiger opened fire on them and compelled them to retire.

#### LION FALLS OUT.

At 11.30 owing to injury the Lion fell out of the line and Admiral Beatty transferred his flag to the destroyer Attack. When he rejoined the squadron at noon it was retiring. He boarded the Princess Royal, where Captain Brock reported that the Blucher had been sunk, that the enemy battle-cruisers had continued their course eastward in a considerably damaged condition and also that a Zeppelin and seaplane had endeavoured to drop bombs on the vessels rescuing men from the Blucher The Lion and Tiger were the only ships hit.

The honours gazetted in connection with the above include Captain Brock, Companion of the Bath, and Lieutenant Peters, of the Southampton, Dintinguished Service Order.

## 171 MINERS ENTOMBED.

### GAS EXPLOSION FOLLOWED BY FIRE.

LONDON, March 3.

A telegram from Laylands, West Virginia, says that 171 miners have been entombed as the result of a gas explosion followed by fire.

Only two have hitherto been rescued, and they are badly hurt.

## Official and Personal.

H. E. the Governor left Bombay for Poona yesterday morning, and presided in the evening at a meeting held there to express condolence at the death of the late Mr. Gokhale.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon opened a new boarding school at St. Joseph's convent, Bandra, yesterday evening.

H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan has left Bombay for his State.

Mr. H. H. Hood on return from leave will officiate for Mr. Punett as Commissioner of Customs, Karachi.

## FALKLAND ISLANDS FIGHT.

### THREE SEPARATE ENCOUNTERS

### ADMIRAL STURDEE'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 3.

Admiral Sturdee's report shows that the engagement opened at 12-47, but owing to the Germans scattering, the action developed into three separate encounters. First the Invincible and Inflexible followed the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau which twice altered their course in the endeavour to escape, causing a suspension of the firing, and a fresh chase.

#### THE SCHARNHORST'S FATE.

At 3-30 the Scharnorst's fire slackened and one shell just shot away her third funnel. Some of her guns were not firing. The effect of our fire became more and more apparent in the smoke from fires and the escaping steam. Sometimes a shell would cause a large hole to appear in her side, through which could be seen the dull red glow of flame.

At 4.4, her flag flying, she suddenly listed to port, the list increasing till she lay on her beam ends and then at 4.17 she disappeared.

#### GNEISENAU SUNK.

The Gneisenau continued a determined but ineffectual effort to fight two battle-cruisers. At 5-8 her forward funnel was knocked over, resting against her second. She was evidently in serious straits. At 5-15 a shell struck the Invincible and this was the Gneisenau's last effective effort. At 5.30 she turned towards the Invincible with a heavy list to starboard and the steam pouring from the escape-pipes and smoke from shells and fires rising everywhere. I ordered "cease fire" but before the signal was hoisted the Gneisenau reopened and continued to fire occasionally from a single gun. At 5.40 we closed in on her and her flag at the foretruck was then apparently hauled down, but the flag at the peak continued flying. At 5.50 we ceased fire and at six the Gneisenau heeled over very suddenly, showing the men gathered on the decks and then walking on the sides as she lay a minute on her beam ends before sinking.

#### THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Prisoners report that by the time ammunition had been expended, some six-hundred had been killed and wounded. The survivors were ordered on deck and told to procure hammocks and any articles to support them in the water. When the ship sank there were probably two-hundred unwounded, but owing to the shock of the cold water, many were drowned close to the boats.

#### LIGHT-CRUISERS' ENGAGEMENT.

The second action, namely that between the light-cruisers, began at one in the afternoon. When the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau turned to port to engage the Invincible and Inflexible, the Dresden, Nuernberg and Leipzig, turned to starboard to escape. The Glasgow, Kent and Cornwall pursued them, while the Carnarvon, whose speed was insufficient, closed with the battle-cruisers. The Glasgow drew ahead and opened on the Leipzig at three and the Cornwall also opened on the Leipzig at 4-17.

At 7-17 the Leipzig was on fire fore and aft and the Cornwall and Glasgow ceased fire. The Leipzig at nine o'clock turned over and disappeared. Seven officers and eleven men were saved.

#### NUERENBURG ENGULFED FLYING HER FLAG.

The Kent was ordered to engage the Nuernburg at 3-36 and as the result of strenuous efforts in the engine-room, got within range at five. The Nuernberg was on fire forward at 6-35 and ceased firing. The Kent did likewise, but as the Nuerenberg's colours were still flying, reopened five minutes later. The colours were hauled down and the Kent ceased fire and prepared to save life. The Nuerenberg sank at 7-27; a group of men were waving the German ensign attached on the staff as she disappeared. Twelve were rescued but only seven survived. meanwhile the Dresden had escaped. The Glasgow, the only cruiser with a chance of catching her, was fully engaged with the Leipzig for over an hour before the Cornwall and Kent were able to come up.

Third action. The Bristol was ordered to destroy the enemy's transports. She reported next morning that only two, the Baden and Santa Isabel, were present and both were sunk after the removal of the crews.

Captain Luce, of the Glasgow, is gazetted a Companion of the Bath.

## GENERAL FRENCH'S BULLETIN.

### HEAVY ATTACK BY THE ENEMY.

### SUCCESSFULLY REPULSED BY CANADIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, March 2.

A bulletin from Field-Marshall French says:—German activity in the region of Ypres has been checked. Patrols for the last three nights have been active and discovered the enemy who did not venture to leave their trenches.

The Germans yesterday attacked after heavily bombarding a portion of our lines. They were successfully repulsed. Princess Patricia's infantry captured the trench with great dash, killing or driving out the Germans. Our losses were trifling.

We have steadily gained ground near La Bassee and obtained complete mastery over the enemy's snipers, in consequence of which our casualties have been greatly reduced. Our artillery has increased its ascendancy over the German batteries.

## REPULSED BY BRITISH.

### STEADY PROGRESS MADE.

PARIS, March 2.

A communiqué says:—

The Germans attacked south-eastward of Sainteloi but were repulsed by the British.

The enemy again bombarded Rheims with fifty shells.

Our progress between Perthes and Beau Sejor has been continual the whole day long despite storm, notably north-westward of Perthes. We hold north-eastward of Mesnil and northward of Beau Sejour the chief points along our attacking front. It is confirmed that the elements of the guard who delivered the counter-attack on Sunday night sustained very heavy losses.

We progressed and held the ground captured in the region of Vauquois despite two counter-attacks. We made some prisoners.

We captured trenches and gained three-hundred meters of ground at Lachapelotte.

## ENEMY'S ATTACKS FAIL.

### FURTHER ARTILLERY ENGAGEMENTS

PARIS, March 3.

Last night's communiqué said:—Between the sea and the Aisne artillery engagements have taken place to our advantage. The enemy on the whole front from the Rheims sector delivered attacks in the morning. They were easily repulsed.

Our progress between Souain and Beau Sejour has continued. We gained a footing in fortified woods and advanced beyond the ridge, the summit of which we recently attained. All our yesterday's gains in Argonne in the region of Vauquois have been maintained.

A German night attack in the Bois Le Pretre near Pantamousson failed.

## BATTLE FOR THE COAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 3.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

Reports are again circulating in Flanders and Holland that the Germans contemplate a new effort to reach Calais aided by troops from the east.

## UNIVERSITIES AND THE WAR

### UNDERGRADURTES' SPLENDID RESPONSE FOR SERVICE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 2.

The House of Commons to-day passed on the second reading a Bill giving the authorities of Oxford and Cambridge powers to deal with the situation created by the war.

Mr. Asquith dwelt on the great effect of the war on Universities, six thousand members of which were serving in the ranks and two-thirds of the undergraduates had volunteered for service.

Considering how much of the flower of Great Britain's youth was attending the universities, this was a magnificent response to the nation's call. Mr. Asquith said that of eighty-nine Oxford Blues of 1913-14, eighty were serving, (Cheers).

Athletics had been suspended and many of University buildings given up to the military. Mr. Asquith paid a warm tribute to the undergraduates who had undertaken a patriotic duty in a serious spirit and not in a spirit of sport and adventure.

This, however, involved, the universities and colleges in serious financial straits. The Bill did not call on public funds, but enabled the Universities to draw on the future for present necessities.

Mr. Walter Long, concurring, paid a striking tribute to Mr. Asquith and said that Oxford had reason to be proud of the great part he was playing in Britain's history at the present time.

# CONDITIONS ON WARSAW FRONT.

## A REALISTIC PICTURE.

### GERMAN NIGHT ATTACK REPULSED.

**The following impression of a midnight visit which "The Times" Special Correspondent paid to the Russian lines gives a realistic picture of the conditions of modern warfare. Guzow, the place from which he writes, is a small village with a sugar factory about five miles behind Humin and Borzymow, which are mentioned in the latest communique so that the night attack which is here described will give some idea of the intense and desperate fighting which is now going on daily in this sorely tried region.**

The good old days when a war correspondent could go out and stand on a hill and actually see infantry advancing and with his glasses observe the genuine development of an action are gone for ever, writes "The Times", special correspondent with the Russian forces, at Guzow in Poland. Even if one could come and go as one pleased it would be impossible to see the things that the reader at home is anxious to hear about. This part of Poland is flat, and unless one is fortunate enough to get up in an aeroplane or a balloon there is no such thing as really seeing the details of an action at all, even though one be all but in the battle itself. It seems incredible to understand that one can be within a thousand or fifteen hundred yards of an actual attack and yet see hardly anything except the bursting shells. However, such is the fact, even in the daytime, and at night it is still worse.

I had an opportunity of being practically in the heart of such an event last night. A colleague and I accepted the invitation of a member of the Red Cross Society to run out with him from Warsaw and have a look at some of the field hospitals in which he was actively interested. About 8 o'clock on the Russian Christmas Eve we found ourselves just finishing a frugal repast in a little room in one of the improvised hospitals. Across the hall some tired nurses were cleaning up the operating room and piling bandages into a big basket. The last of the day's wounded had been attended to and were already tucked in the straw in a great shed across the street, where they must spend the night before moving back towards the big Warsaw hospitals.

"Shall we make a visit to the position?" asked our kindly guide. Both my companion and I had for a week been anxious to get into the first-line trenches in order to form some accurate estimate of the condition of the Russian soldiery. As we came out into the street of the quaint little Polish village we observed for the first time that it was snowing. Not a blustery, windy snowstorm, but that quiet, gentle, unassuming kind of snow that comes drifting down aimlessly hour after hour and which by morning leaves a white blanket inches deep over everything. Our friend had provided a cart with one weary horse, and into this we climbed and started westward out of the village. The night was as quiet and serene the interminable transport which fills every the front came not a sound to break the stillness.

Once out on the main road we came upon the interminable transport which fills every high way and hyway by day and by night. Long strings of artillery caissons, bearing shrapnel as Christmas gifts for the Gormans, plodded along through the falling snow the weary drivers nodding in their saddles, while the soldiers on the caisson lay cross-ways on the limber, their feet hanging limply over one end. The whole transport seems to move intuitively at night, with half the drivers sleeping in their seats. For more than an hour we travelled down one of the great avenues of trees that line nearly all the main arteries of travel in this country. Then we turned off across a field and for another half-hour zigzagged about over a route which seemed familiar enough to our guide but to us seemed as planless as the banks of Newfoundland in a fog. Finally, after driving for nearly two hours, we stopped at a bank of a small creek. With the flashes of a pocket electric lamp our guide discovered the ford and we drove in—and stuck fast. It was as still as death, with only our voices and the almost inaudible ripple of water in the little stream to break the silence. The snow was still falling, and our coats and hats were already white with it.

THE VOICE OF THE GUN.

While we were trying to tease our patient little horse to make one more effort to get us out of the river there came a sullen boom from far off to the west. Then, a long way off, another and another and another. "Ha," said our guide, "the German guns. We are in luck. They may be planning an attack." Even as he spoke there came a quick red light to our left through the haze of snow and "Bang" said the sharp, incisive little field gun hidden somewhere over there in the darkness. "Bang, Bang, Bang," said two or three brothers in unison. Almost simultaneously a second battery over on our right came into action with a suddenness of rapid reports that shook the air. Our little horse made an extraordinary effort, due to the excitement wakening him up perhaps, and we got upon the river's bank once more. As we stood in the road there came an earth-shaking crash and a flash as of lightning from our rear, and a 6in. shell from one of our big batteries a mile or more in our rear screamed maliciously overhead. We heard its melancholy wail fade away and then a long way off the sullen "boom" of its explosion. A sudden contagion of fire seemed to sweep the country-side, and in an instant the peaceful still night was torn and shattered by the crash of artillery and the whine of shell and reverberations of heavy explosions. The small German guns now broke loose, and we could plainly see where our own trenches were located from the quick, hateful jagged flashes of the bursting shrapnel above them.

We climbed into our cart and pushed on toward the front as rapidly as possible. For ten minutes the thunder of the artillery shook the air, and then puncturing the greater tumult came the sharp little crack of a rifle, followed by a series of reports like a pack of firecrackers exploding. Then it seemed as though some one had thrown a thousand packs of crackers into the fire. The artillery redoubled its rapidity of fire, and to our right front a machine-gun came into action, then another just before us, and then a whole series off to the left until it was impossible to pick out any single piece from the confusion of noise. The flash of the guns and the breaking of shells gave a light like that of a pale moon and we could readily see the road ahead of us. Leaving our cart and patient pony we pushed forward on foot toward the trenches. Our way led across a field, and then through the fringe of a little grove of Christmas-trees. In the field the snow was deep, and we kept stepping into holes and going head-first into drifts. Still the crackle of musketry, the monotonous hammer of machine-guns, and the steady roar of the artillery around us, and the whine of shells above us continued. After stumbling about in the snow for half an hour our party came to a halt. The attack, which seemed not above a thousand yards before us, continued. Rockets from the German positions soared on high and burst with a great white light which we could see even through the snow. Somewhere some chaps had a search-light, for we could see its great long finger of light sweeping here and there across the sky. The noise and tumult continued, but we did not. Our guide thought that it would be impossible in view of the attack for us to get into the trenches. So we turned back, and in half an hour were back at the first dressing station.

FIRST AID IN THE FIELD.

Each soldier has his first-aid package, and somehow or other they manage to care for themselves and each other in the trenches with as much assistance as the busy doctor in the first line can give. Thence they come back to the dressing station, where their rough field dressing are removed and better ones put on, and they are again moved back one link in the chain where, as at Guzow, is an operating table and complete surgical equipment where the more imperative cases can get such urgent treatment as the occasion demands. As we stumbled into the little hut from out of the falling snow in the fields the wounded were already beginning to arrive. Half a dozen carts with canvas tops, like the old American prairie schooners, were already standing before the door, while sleepy soldiers were stumbling about in the dark helping to get the wounded out of the carts and into the little stuffy hut, where in the dull light of oil lamps the great patient Russian soldiers, still in their bloodstained bandages, and wet and dirty from the trenches, were waiting for their first treatment. And still from without came the noise and tumult and clatter of the armies celebrating Christmas Eve, the day we talk so much of "Peace on Earth—Good Will to Men."

It soon became obvious that we could get no farther towards the front this night, and a little after midnight in our little cart we started back towards Guzow. After we had been on the road a little while the fire began to slow down, and then gradually cease entirely save for an occasional belated crash from a field gun or the heavier boom of a big howitzer.

We took a new road home, with the result that we were soon off any road at all and plodding about in the fields. A mile or more from the front behind a hedge we stumbled on the reserve ammunition of the batteries that had been in action. The Russians apparently keep their first reserve caissons constantly ready for action, and I have noticed that the horses stand in their harness all hitched to the caissons both by day and by night. Here behind the hedge were perhaps 16 six-horse teams, each attached to the ammunition caissons. The little fuzzy ponies stood apparently absolutely contented in the snow, their heads hanging low and their earsflop forward. Probably they were sound asleep. Under the caissons in the snow lay the artillery soldiers, also sleeping sweetly. Both men and horses were covered an inch deep with fallen snow, but no one seemed to mind it at all. To them it was merely part of the day's work.

It was 3 o'clock when we got back to Guzow, and our genial host put us to bed in a great room already crowded with workers in the Service, who needed rest and sleep far more than we did.

# THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

## UNDESIRABLE TO DISTURB THE ARRANGEMENT.

In the House of Commons during mail week Mr. Lough (L., Islington W.) asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he was aware that a new arrangement was entered into under the Brussels Sugar Convention in May, 1913, restricting the freedom of this country in granting drawbacks on the export of sugar, and whether, considering the profits which Germany and Austria have realised from this country for so many years under this instrument, he could now undertake that all entanglements arising out of the Brussels Convention would be finally ended and the Sugar Convention Act repealed.

Mr. Runciman replied: The object of the arrangement referred to by my hon. friend was to secure British exporters of sugared goods and of refined sugar against penalisation on importation into Convention countries. In return for this important guarantee the only pledge given by his Majesty's Government was to give six months notice of any intention to give bounties on the export of sugar or to treat Colonial sugar or cane sugar preferentially. I think my hon. friend will see that this arrangement is greatly to the advantage of our sugar-using trades, and that it is undesirable to disturb it.

# LATE MR. GOKHALE.

## CONDOLENCE MEETING AT POONA.

### LORD WILLINGDON'S EULOGY.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Mar. 3.

A crowded public meeting to express condolence on the death of the late Mr. Gokhale was held this evening at Kirloskar's Theatre. His Excellency the Governor presided.

Among those present were his Highness the Aga Khan, Mr. R. E. Enthoven, Commissioner Central Division, Sirdar Dustoor Kaikobad, High Priest of the Parsis, Surgeon-General Lyons, Mr. H. A. Wadia, Sirdar Naoroji Pudumjj, Sirdar Srinavasarao Moodliar, Mr. M. K. Ghandi, Miss Hirabai Pudumji, Mr. Balak Ram, Assistant Sessions Judge, Mr. Gordon, I.C.S., the Hon. Mr. Paranjpe, the Hon. Mr. Kamat, the Revd. Dr. N. MacNicol, Mr. Jussuf H. Jaffer, Sirdar Panse, Colonel D. D. Kambatta, the Hon. Mr. Khandalawala, Sirdar C. N. Apte, Dr. Dias, Mr. Crerar, I.C.S., Private Secretary to the Governor and Major Greig, Military Secretary to the Governor.

Sirdar Naoraji Pudumji in proposing his Excellency to the chair read a letter from the Hon. Mr. Chaubal expressing his inability to be present at the meeting.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency then took the chair and said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is a matter of deep satisfaction to me to have been able to preside to-day at this great demonstration and to join with you who knew him best and among whom he passed the greater part of his life in doing honour to the memory of Mr. Gokhale, and in paying a last tribute to a great man whose life work was so intimately associated with this city.

We meet indeed to mourn a heavy loss, for he has been taken from us when he could ill be spared, while he was engaged on work on which his knowledge and influence were of the greatest importance at this present juncture, and this is clearly proved by the tributes which have been paid to his memory during the past few days not only by the Viceroy himself and people in all parts of India, but by his Majesty the King-Emperor, and leading statesmen in other parts of the Empire.

He has died when we might have hoped he would have been in the full vigour of manhood, but his physical strength was not equal to the constant strain of mental energy and devoted work which he freely gave for the good of the people. He spared himself no effort up to the day of his death, and truly of him it may be said that he lived and died for his country.

His was a character which shunned notoriety, he cared nothing for personal advancement or honour; in all his public life he simply strove to work for the good of India. He was a man of strong convictions, of pronounced views, and was often a persistent and fearless critic of Government policy, but as a loyal and honourable man he always worked to advance by constitutional means the various schemes which he advocated. And he gained the high position he held at his death in the minds and affections of all who knew him because he was a man to be trusted, because his word was his bond, because he was a man of principle and honour.

IMPERIAL STATESMAN.

I am glad that I am able to say to-day that I have come under the influence of his personality and can claim to have been his personal friend during the past two years. The recollection of our many talks, of the simple modesty, and transparent sincerity with which he expressed his views and opinions will always remain in my memory, and it is a deep satisfaction to me to feel how that although we did not always agree, we had complete confidence and trust in each other. The hand of a divine Providence has taken him to his rest. May I not hope that the example of his life may be followed by many in the future? That there will come forward many in this country, eager, without any wish for personal reward or advancement to work for the good of the land, earnestly desirous to give their best years to helping forward on sound and constitutional lines the progress and welfare of India? The task is a noble one, and surely no better memorial could be given to the memory of the Indian patriot and the Imperial statesman whose memory we are met here to honour.

Mr. M. K. Ghandi proposed and Mr. H. A. Wadia, who broke down with emotion during a lengthy speech, seconded the following resolution:—

That the citizens of Poona in public meeting assembled place on record the great loss that the whole country, and especially Poona, has sustained in the untimely death of the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale who was the leader of the whole country and who by his devotion and self-sacrifice has left a great example to his countrymen of selfless public work. That this meeting deeply sympathises with Mr. Gokhale's daughters and other relatives in their grief and requests the President to communicate this Resolution to them."

Mr. N. C. Kelkar supported the Resolution making a speech in Marathi.

The Hon. Mr. Khandalawala next proposed that a sub-Committee of thirty-three members be formed to collect subscriptions for the Gokhale Memorial with power to add. The Committee includes the leaders of all communities.

Both Resolutions were carried unanimously.

Dr. Dias proposed a vote of thanks to the chair, and his Excellency having replied briefly the proceedings terminated.

An overflow meeting was held at the same time at Nana's Wada building at which the Hon. Mr. Paranjpe presided and his Excellency the Governor was present. During the proceedings similar Resolutions were passed.

## MEETING IN CALCUTTA.

### PERMANENT MEMORIAL TO BE RAISED

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 3.

A crowded public meeting was held yesterday evening in the Town Hall here to express sorrow at the death of Mr. Gokhale and sympathy with his bereaved family. All communities were represented and Sir Lawrence Jenkins and the other judges of the High Court were amongst those present. Lord Carmichael expressed regret at the inability to attend. Dr. Rash Behari Ghose the president, Messrs. Surendranath Banerji, Norton, Sir Gurudass Benerji, Messrs. Motilal Ghose, Bhupendra Nath Basu, Maharaja of Burdwan, Mr. R. D. Mehta and others taak part. A committee was appointed to raise a permanent memorial of the late Mr. Gokhale, which is to be of a beneficent nature.

## ELPHINSTONIANS' MEMORIAL.

At a meeting of the past and present students of the Elphinstone College held yesterday evening in the College library, Mr. D. E. Wacha presiding, a Resolution expressing the students' keen sense of regret at the death of their brother Elphinstonian, Mr. G. K. Gokhale, was passed and an influential Committee was appointed to take steps to place an oil paint portrait of the deceased in the library. The speakers at the meeting included, besides the Chairman, Prof. O. V. Muller, Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. Rustam D. N. Wadia.

Similar meetings have been held by the Indian Christian Association of Bombay, the S. K. Pathare Mitra Samaj of Dadar and the citizens of Petlad.

## LADIES AND THE BOMBAY MEETING.

Several ladies having expressed to the Sheriff a desire to be present at the public meeting to be held in the Town Hall to-morrow, at 5-30 p.m., arrangements have been made to reserve the first four rows of the seats for them.

# MR. GANDHI AND SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

## PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 3.

"New India" publishes the report of an interview with the Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastry, the President of the Servants of India Society in the course of which Mr. Sastry referred to Mr. Gandhi's leadership and said that this question came up for full discussion when Mr. Gokhale was alive but as there were great differences of view-points between Mr. Gandhi and the members of the Society it was decided that Mr. Gandhi should first go round the country for one year and see things for himself. On hearing of Mr. Gokhale's death, Mr. Gandhi hastened to Poona and as became his great friend and pupil, as he loves to call himself, he desired to join the Society at once. But it was discovered after a good deal of consultation that there was still serious divergences of view between him and the Society and therefore at his own request it was resolved that the original idea should be carried out.

MR. GOKHALE'S FAMILY.

Regarding Mr. Gokhale's family Mr. Sastry said it was not quite true that Mr. Gokhale's daughters, and his brother's children were by any means destitute. He had ascertained facts and could say that they were not in need of assistance from any one. Several kind inquiries and offers of assistance had been made but they had all been thankfully but firmly declined.

In conclusion Mr. Srinivasa Sastry said that as far as he was aware no report of the Public Services Commission was left by Mr. Gokhale, but nobody could tell anything.

# ATTEMPT ON A COLLECTOR'S LIFE.

## FURTHER DETAILS OF THE CRIME.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 3.

For the past few weeks there has been some trouble among the Moplahs of the Ernad taluk in Malabar District and this culminated on Saturday last in an attempt on the life of Mr. C. A. Innes, the Collector of the District.

It is reported that during his visit to the Ernad taluk on Saturday a gang of few Moplahs for some reason not yet explained attempted to shoot Mr. Innes while he was at the village of Karuvarangadu but fortunately the gun missed fire. Troops and police are in pursuit of the gang. The Moplahs as a body have shown no inclination to be drawn into the affair, but on the other hand have been actively helping the authorities. Mr. Innes has been connected with the district for a number of years, having been both Sub-Divisional Officer and Collector.

Sanction has been given to the appointment of a Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Lahore.

The appointment of a committee under Mr. A. H. Harley is notified to revise the curriculum of the Calcutta Madrasah with a view to enable it to fulfil in a higher degree than at present the purpose of its existence which is the promotion of sound scholarship in the various branches of Islamic learning.

# THE RIGHTS OF CIVILIANS.

## RESTORATION OF THE CHARTER.

### PROTEST AGAINST EXTENSION OF MILITARY LAW.

**The House of Lords on February 3 considered the Defence of the Realm Amendment Bill, the object of which is to restore to civilians their right to be tried in the ordinary criminal courts of the country.**

Lord Parmoor (C.), in moving the second reading of the Bill, explained that the Bill provided that, notwithstanding anything contained in the Act, no person not at the time of the alleged offence subject to military law within the meaning of the Army Act, 1881, who is alleged to have committed any offence which is punishable by the law of England and is within the jurisdiction of the criminal courts shall be liable to be tried for such offence under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act.

The title of the Bill, he said, expressed in ordinary language its real purpose and object. He sought to do nothing more than to reaffirm principles which had for centuries formed the foundation stones of our constitutional liberties. The Act extended against civilians powers which were only applicable to the armed forces of the Crown, and the Bill was a protest against the extension of military law to civilians. If such a Bill were not passed innocent civilians might run the risk of being court-martialled and shot. He did not think it would interfere in any way with the powers which it was essential the Government should possess in the present crisis.

GOVERNMENT BILL PROMISED.

Viscount Haldane (the Lord Chancellor) said the noble lord had asked whether the Government would accept the broad principle embodied in the Bill, subject to such modifications as they thought the circumstances of the case required. If an affirmative answer were given to that he gathered that the noble lord was prepared to consent to the adjournment of the debate in order to see what propositions the Government were prepared to make. The Government did propose to make propositions, which would be embodied in a Bill to be introduced in that House or the other House shortly.

When this country became involved in the war, the Government felt that the country was fighting for its very life, that with a war of this seriousness fraught with the perils of invasion carried on by an enemy who was deterred by no scruple from resorting to every means by which he could attain his end, it was necessary that exceptional measures should be taken. Therefore the Defence of the Realm Act was passed. Legislation of that kind was of great value in protecting us against a most insidious foe, and he agreed with Lord Crawford as to the value and deterrent effect of machinery of this kind which could be promptly put into operation against unscrupulous persons in our midst who might be conspiring against our safety.

GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS.

Under the present condition of things, he agreed that the law as enacted in the Act went a little further than was necessary. He should be very sorry, however, if the Government were a party to weakening the valuable effect of these deterrent provisions. When it came to the machinery for punishment other considerations came in, though he saw no reason why they should make any exception in favour of persons who did not enjoy the constitutional rights of which the noble lord spoke by reason of not being British subjects. He thought the Bill of the noble lord went rather far in that direction.

The Lord Chancellor went on to say that his first proposal was that the machinery by which the noble lord proposed to work out the principle, which the Government accepted, was that it should not extend to anyone who was not a British subject. There was a certain class of offences which could be dealt with by courts of summary jurisdiction. There was another class of offences more serious, some of which had not been sufficiently defined by the law, and in any amending Bill it would have to be made clear that those offences could be tried before a civil tribunal. It seemed to him that the necessities of the case would be met if anybody being a British subject not subject to military law who was about to be tried for an offence which could not come before a court of summary jurisdiction had the option given him of being tried before a civil court and jury, and a speedy trial could be arranged for.

IN EVENT OF INVASION.

There might, however, Lord Haldane added, arise a state of things when all laws would be suspended, as in the case of an actual invasion of the country. He thought there ought to be a provision to the effect that the Executive in the case of such emergency should have the power of suspending the operation of the law which provided for civil trial, in order that court-martial might take their place. If the noble lord would be content with what he had said and agreed that the machinery of the Bill should be modified in these particulars, he would undertake to introduce a Bill in the course of the next few days with the modifications indicated. Meanwhile it would no doubt be desirable that the debate should be adjourned.

OPPOSITION ATTITUDE.

The Marquis of Lansdowne (Leader of the Opposition) said the speech of the Lord Chancellor left no doubt in his mind as to the course they ought to take. He felt bound to tell his noble friend, Lord Parmoor, that it would have been impossible to give him any support for his measure. Remarking that he was ready to deal with the Government Amending Bill with an open mind, Lord Lansdowne observed that Lord Haldane's statement was of a very reassuring character when he said that the Government had it in their minds to declare that in a moment of real emergency trial by court-martial should be the rule and not the exception. That went far to remove any doubt or suspicion that they might entertain, and in the circumstances he sincerely trusted that Lord Parmoor would be content with the discussion he had raised and allow the debate to be adjourned.

Earl Loreburn (ex-Lord Chancellor) said there was no disposition in any part of the House to say or do anything which might hamper the Government or diminish the certainty of offences against the national interest and safety being properly punished. The only point was as to the best method of dealing with the situation, and as the Government had made certain proposals he thought Lord Parmoor would be well advised in allowing the debate to be adjourned.

On the motion of Lord Parmoor the debate was then adjourned.

# THE SINGAPORE OUTBREAK.

## DISCONTENT OVER PROMOTIONS.

### 554 MEN NOT ACCOUNTED FOR.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 3.

A Press Communiqué states:—

Further facts regarding the outbreak at Singapore have now come to hand which leave no doubt as to its serious character.

The reasons for the disturbance are still somewhat obscure but the trouble would seem to have originated in some discontent aroused in the 5th Light Infantry by certain promotions among the Indian ranks. This appears to have engendered the spirit of disaffection which was brought to a head by the impending departure of the regiment for Hongkong.

It is satisfactory to be able to record that even then not more than half of the 5th Light Infantry, a regiment with a distinguished record of loyal service, were implicated.

The disturbance broke out without warning at about 3 p.m. on the 15th February. But owing to measures taken by the local authorities in at once calling on and mobilising all the available resources and accepting the timely assistance offered by the men of warships was at once localised and the situation was well in hand by the morning of the 18th February.

The local volunteers who happened to be in camp rendered especially good service as also did other civilians and the armed constabulary.

The Sultan of Johore at once offered the services of his land forces which were of assistance in dealing with bodies of rioters who had crossed to the mainland.

The malcontents took possession of the barracks for the night, a position from which they were expelled next morning, when they dispersed breaking up into small bands with the idea of escaping to the mainland.

The arrival of the British troops on 20th February set free the Naval Contingent who reembarked, and though the rounding up of the stragglers still continues the outbreak has been finally quelled and the situation remains practically normal.

Of the rioters only 554 men of the 5th Light Infantry have not been accounted for. The remainder, other than those who remained staunch, have all either surrendered or been captured. The actual number of killed and wounded amongst them has not yet been reported.

The total casualties amongst civilians and troops operating against them were 43 killed and 18 wounded.

## AN UNOFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, March 3.

A gentleman, who has just arrived here from Singapore, writes to the "Rangoon Gazette" regarding the recent trouble there. He states that a large number of Europeans were out for a drive at the Park between 5 and 6 p.m. on the 5th February, when without any warning rifle volleys came on them from various places. Mr. G. B. Woolcombe of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., and his wife were shot dead in their motor car. The Volunteers forthwith turned out on hearing the alarm and Europeans (non-volunteers) were made special head constables by the police and sent out to bring the women from the residential quarters into hotels where they were located. Having learned that the 5th Light Infantry were trying to make their way into the town, the Volunteers rushed to the Regimental Barracks in motor cars and other vehicles and opened fire at the men who were in various bands. The Volunteers assisted by a detachment from a British gunboat in the harbour and the Royal Garrison Artillery prevented the rioters from getting nearer the town. On the following day, the women, who were guarded at the hotels, were sent on board ships. Prompt assistance of the Volunteers and the R.G.A. with the sailors from the gunboat saved the situation. A large number of rioters were captured and others shot with, however, some loss to the helpers. Some two hundred rioters laid down their arms. The fighting continued for the following two days when the rioters fled into Johore. Thereafter the women were allowed to go ashore to hotels and the Government House. Most of the rioters have been captured. No damage was done to property.

# COMMERCE AND THE WAR.

## ANNUAL MEETING OF BOMBAY CHAMBER.

## INDIA'S MAGNIFICENT RESPONSE TO THE CALL.

### GOVERNMENT CO-OPERATION ACKNOWLEDGED.

**Mr. Marshall Reid's speech, as retiring Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce at the annual meeting yesterday, was almost wholly taken up by a review of the effects of war on commerce. He warmly acknowledged the magnificent response of all classes and creeds in India to the call of the Empire and of right, and spoke with gratitude of the way Government had co-operated with commerce to minimise the adverse effects of the world war.**

The annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon in the Chamber's rooms, the Chairman, the Hon. Mr. Marshall Reid, presiding.

Among those present were:—The Hon. Mr. T. W. Birkett, Mr. L. McElwrick, Mr. A. Scott Smith, Mr. L. Volkart, Mr. R. Woolcombe, Mr. Malcolm N. Hogg of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld., Mr. A. H. Froom of The P. & O. S. N. Co., Mr. W. M. Ross and Mr. F. H. Pearce of Messrs. Ewart Latham & Co., Mr. G. E. Xydis of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Mr. L. Boggiano and Mr. L. Segre of Messrs. C. Boggiano & Co., Mr. J. A. Kay of Messrs. W. H. Brady & Co., Ld., Mr. Jiwandas Pitamber of Messrs. Chugondas and Co., Mr. A. F. Sells of Messrs. Cox & Co., Mr. J. N. Mody of Messrs. Croft Mody & Co., Mr. J. H. Hardie of Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., Mr. D. M. Inglis and Mr. B. Brown of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ld., Mr. Edwin Yeo of Messrs. Fleming Shaw and Co., Mr. E. Schoen of Messrs. Gaddum & Co., Ld., Mr. Herbert R. Greaves of Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., Mr. H Holmes of Messrs. Gysi & Kleinjung, Ld., Mr. Max Frei of Messrs. Hegerle Sulzar & Co., Mr. W. H. Ogston & Mr. H. P. Hebblethwaite of Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co., Mr. W. D. Hall of Messrs. Latham Abercrombie & Co., Mr. J. A. Lord & Mr. G. H. Bowman of Messrs. Lyon Lord & Co., Ld., Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram & Co., Mr. E. G. Montgomery & Mr. R. L. Darley of Messrs. Owen & Okell, Mr. Maneklal Premchand of Messrs. Premchand Roychand & Sons, Mr. C. H. Roberts & Mr. P. H. Wolman of Messrs. Prier de Saone & Co., Mr. M. Nissim of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ld., Mr. A. J. Raymond of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Mr. E. Comber of Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., Mr. E. Erb of Messrs. E Spinner & Co., Mr. T. Sharples of Messrs. Steiners Ld., Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne & Mr. T. W. Dowling of Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co., Ld., Mr. A. R. Burch of the Bombay Gas Co., Ld., Mr. J. Von Rykom of the Holland Bombay Trading Co., Ld., Mr. D. Morris of the New Moffusil Co., Ld., Mr. F. P. Wiggin of the United States Steel Product Co., Mr. C. A. C. Morris of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ld., Mr. Robert Aitken of the Bank of Bombay, Mr. George Miller of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Mr. H. T. Gorri of the South British Insurance Co., Ld., Mr. J. A. D. McBain & P. C. Sethna of the Sun Life Assurance Co., of Canada, Mr. R. E. Gregor-Pearse, Secretary and Mr. Noel-Wilkinson Assistant Secretary of the Chamber.

### THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

In moving the adoption of the annual report, the Chairman said:

The task which lay before us a year ago did not seem to be very onerous, as my predecessors had left us well-defined traditions to maintain, and the conditions of the country made it appear as if we were justified in pressing for steady progress on lines already laid down: but before many months were over we were face-to-face with the gravest situation of modern times.

We are met here to-day to review the year as it concerns our trade and commerce, and I will only digress to say how proud we are of the "Land we live in" and of the magnificent response of all classes and creeds to the call of Empire and of right. We pay our tribute to those who have so willingly and so courageously sacrificed their lives, and to those who are daily struggling to maintain the honour and integrity of the Empire—and we offer our sympathy to the bereaved ones—from the highest to the lowliest in the land—who have lost so much of what made life good to them.

We have no honest doubt as to how the war will end, but we lament the price that must be paid for victory in the sacrifice of so much of the best manhood of the Empire and its Allies.

### WAR DIFFICULTIES.

As a rule our annual report has dealt largely with questions relating to Railways and Finance, but this year these questions have engaged only a small proportion of the Committee's time, and our attention has been chiefly confined to questions—and some of them very difficult questions—arising out of the war.

In dealing with these questions we have laboured under the disadvantage of having no precedents to guide us, and I hope members will make due allowance for us if we have at times been slow in taking action, and perhaps indefinite in the replies we have had to give—I can assure you, gentlemen, we should not have been able to progress as far as we have done, had it not been for the loyal support we have received from members of the Chamber who were not on the committee.

The number of complicated situations and questions which arose soon made it clear that the committee could not well keep pace with the work which came to their hands, and which included matters over which it was obvious that prolonged negotiations would be necessary. The Committee's request for volunteers met with a most encouraging response, and as a consequence we have had no less than six special standing committees who have dealt and are dealing with a number of difficult questions; to these gentlemen our since gratitude is due for the time and thought expended on the matters referred to them.

### COMMERCE MIXED WITH POLITICS.

The year has been remarkable not only for the very valuable assistance our own members have rendered to the Committee, but also for the co-operation between the Local Government, and local officers, such as the Collector of Customs, and the Chamber. Our references to Government usually fall as a matter of course to be made to the authorities at Delhi or Simla, but commerce has been so mixed up with politics since the war broke out, that we have been constantly associated with the Government of Bombay in their deliberations on matters which concerned us as well as themselves. The results have from our point of view been entirely satisfactory, and I wish to take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation of the courtesy and consideration with which we have always been received, and the ability and expedition with which so many difficult questions have been disposed of.

To the Government of India our thanks are also due for all they have done to protect and further the interests of commerce: We recognise the difficulty of the tasks which have been set them, and we appreciate their many efforts to prevent unnecessary hardships to trades and individuals, but remoteness has meant delay and sometimes a little difficulty in appreciating local conditions, and if circumstances were not entirely exceptional and abnormal, the location and organisation of the Department of Commerce and Industry would have formed a fair subject for criticism: but in ordinary times the business of the Chamber does not involve much dependence on urgent communication with the Government of India, and the only suggestion I wish to offer, as the result of our recent experiences, is that the Imperial Government might with advantage permit local Governments to interest themselves more directly in matters of commerce and industry which are generally regarded as being outside their province.

### PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS.

Prohibitions and restrictions have been very numerous, and of course they have been absolutely necessary as regards contraband, and exports of merchandise which might go directly or indirectly into the hands of our enemies: but Government intervention in connection with wool and wheat exports has been deemed expedient on other grounds, and whereas we recognise that exceptional circumstances demand exceptional measures, we can reasonably ask Government to make themselves fully acquainted with all the different sides of the case before taking action.

As a result of the Wool Conference held in Bombay, the original form of the prohibition was practically reversed, while the Old Crop Wheat prohibition, which was preceded by a Conference, is being carried out with slight modifications.

The recent Government communique regarding the control of the New Wheat Crop Export was considered by a special Committee of the Chamber yesterday, and the question is to be discussed at a conference in Delhi on Saturday, at which the Chamber will be represented.

### WAR FINANCE.

The qustion of Finance has loomed large in the records of the past year, and the recognition that the position was full of grave possibilities was sot confined to those who are usually inclined to pessimism and timidity. The consummate skill and courage with which the situation was handled at home did much to relieve the earlier tension, and it was not the fault of the Government of India that this country took so long to find its feet. The prompt and effective manner in which Government dealt with the innumerable Currency, Exchange and Financial problems with which they were suddenly faced, commanded general approval and admiration.

My predecessor had to refer with some sadness and also with some pride to the manner in which Bombay had got involved in a financial crisis towards the end of 1913, and got out of it. It is our business, I think, gentlemen, to bless the fact that that crisis came when it did, because if it had not come and done its work, the difficulties that were laid upon our local trade and finance at the outbreak of war would have been infinitely greater.

The Presidency Bank was naturally called upon to bear a large share of the burden, and I have heard nothing but praise of the calm and capable manner in which Sir James Begbie handled a situation of exceptional difficulty and delicacy. The Chamber has always relied on him for sound advice willingly given and it is a matter of great regret to us as a body that we are so soon to be deprived of so loyal and so reliable a counseller.

The Finance Department have asked our opinion on several matters during the year, the most important and most interesting being the Report of the Currency Commission. Our special Committee had hardly got to work before war broke out, and we thought it well to ask for a respite until we got the benefit of the experience which strange circumstances had forced on us. It will be for a future Committee to make a pronouncement on the subject, but it is a matter of great satisfaction that the general policy of the Government of India has proved itself sound, and so well able to stand the stress of very rough weather.

### THE BUDGET.

The Financial Statement was presented to the Council at Delhi yesterday, so we have not had time to consider it fully: but I have no hesitation in saying that the capable and courageous manner in which the Government of India have dealt with a position of great difficulty must commend itself to us. We could not have complained if they had decided to resort to additional taxation as a temporary measure, though we should probably again have had to complain that temporary measures had drifted into permanency. The prospect, or rather the possibility of a 4 1/3 crores Rupee Loan is not likely to be received with much enthusiasm in many quarters, particularly by our local bodies who did none too well with their last year's flotations: but the Finance Minister has reserved to himself absolute discretion as to when and how the money will be raised, if indeed it is raised at all in India: for my own part I should prefer to see him resort to the London market to an even greater extent in this particular year. The time has surely come when our countrymen must realise that investments in a prosperous, loyal and progressive India are likely to be more secure than in some other parts of the world which are apt to suffer from political and geological disturbances, the more so as our Sterling Exchange has stood the test of two crises in eight years.

### THE RAILWAY PROGRAMME.

The practice of relying on budget surpluses for urgent and productive Railway developments, and of curtailing expenditure when adequate surpluses do not happen to exist has never commended itself to us, and we have held, and I think rightly, that if India can in normal years bear the cost of providing for so much Railway Expenditure out of her Revenues, she ought to be able to borrow for Capital purposes to a very large extent.

While we adhere to this general policy we have had to realise that this is not the time to press for a full Railway programme, and we have this year limited ourselves to what Government have recognised to be a reasonable request viz., that expenditure should not be cut down to an extent that will prevent the completion of costly works which are well advanced but which are so far unproductive.

Under these circumstances we can only express ourselves as well pleased with the Railway Budget provisions which were announced yesterday, and with the methods by which the requisite funds are to be raised.

The grose Railway earnings of the current financial year will prove to be worse than in the preceding year by over Rs. 3 crores, but the total earnings leave little cause for complaint, if we compare them with those of the previous 5 years, and if we consider that during 8 out of 12 months trade was sadly dislocated owing to the prevalence of war conditions.

For the sake of comparison I quote the gross earnings of Indian Railways during the last 5 years:—

1909 Rs. 47 crores; 1910 Rs. 51 crores; 1911 Rs. 55 crores; 1912 Rs. 61 crores; 1913-14 Rs. 63 crores.

I think we may reasonably expect that India with its extraordinary variety and distribution of Crops, and with its great agricultural and commercial vitality will suffer from the war to a lesser degree than most others and will be ready to avail itself of new openings when more normal conditions prevail.

The steady development of Railways under the Branch Line terms is a matter of special gratification to this Chamber and to this City, which are so largely responsible for their inception and progress. We have to acknowledge our indebtedness to Government and to the Railway Board for the practical encouragement they have given in recent years to the extension of our Railway systems by this means, and for the manner in which they have attracted an increasing section of the public to invest in Railway undertakings.

### THE MUTTRA-ALIGARH LINE.

It is over five years since we first began to press for the Railway extension known as the Muttra-Aligarh Line. Unlike several previous projects in which the Chamber has from time to time interested itself, it has not met with the immediate approval of the Government of India, or a promise that it would be taken up in due course as funds became available. We have recently gone very fully into the question again to see whether we were not justified in the claim we were making or whether there were possible alternative methods by which we could achieve most of our purpose: but the more we examined the matter, the more convinced have we been that the extension which we have asked for is necessary and reasonable. Much of the traffic which comes from and through Aligarh already finds its natural outlet in Bombay in spite of the disadvantage of blocking rates, and the control of other Railways, and we feel it is a just grievance that we are debarred from carrying our Railways to their natural terminus and junction with the O. and R. Railway at Aligarh.

### THE COTTON SITUATION.

The cotton situation naturally formed the subject of much consideration and discussion on the outbreak of war, and you will find in the Report a record of the various steps which were proposed and which were taken in this connection.

The financial facilities which the market seemed to be in such need of in October, when prices were low and looked as if they might go lower, gradually began to re-appear after the Emden was sunk and the country began to get accustomed to war conditions. Later on the measures which were adopted in America became effective, and the Government of India announced their intention of standing behind the various markets financially in case of need. It will be quite in accordance with past experience if the mere announcement that they were prepared to render financial assistance proves to be all that will be required of Government, but we are none the less grateful. Government may be trusted to use a wise discretion in the advice they may give as to cotton sowings, and when the time comes for giving that advice, they will know much more about the position and prospects of the world's markets and crops.

The Chamber was invited to nominate a representative on the Committee appointed by Government to enquire into the disastrous cotton fires which took place at Colaba in the early months of 1914, and the Report of this Committee will be found in our annual Report.

At the same time a Committee of the various interests was appointed under the auspices of the Chamber to consider the whole question of cotton storage; as a consequence of their deliberations and the co-operation of the Port trustees, a cotton depot on model lines and with railway connections has been laid out at Tank Bunder. The Depot is not likely to be taken advantage of to any great extent this season owing to the unusual movement of the cotton crop, but it may be expected that in the near future it will prove to be the means of transferring the cotton trade from its present very unsuitable location at Colaba.

### ENEMY TRADE.

The restriction of enemy trading and the capture of enemy trade and industry have been the subjects of much discussion since the outbreak of war. The former is a necessity to prevent resources reaching the enemy, but we must be careful that we treat our enemies and their private property in our Dominions with the same consideration as we expect them to extend, and as we believe they are extending to the Allies and their private interests in Germany and Austria. The recommendations of the Chamber have been strictly on these lines, and we have realised that the interests of other parts of the Empire as well as India are concerned in the question.

When we come to consider the question of the capture of enemy trade we are on much more difficult ground. Whereas we insist that Prussian militarism must be crushed at any cost, it should not be our wish, and it cannot be for the good of the world, that the spirit of German industrial and commercial enterprise should be annihilated, and it cannot be annihilated however much we may wish it. Exceptional opportunities are now being afforded to the Empire to make itself independent, in many directions of those who are now our enemies; but it is of vital importance that we should not blind ourselves to the fact that industry and enterprise must prevail, from whatever nation they may spring; and we in India have nothing to complain of in the past, for Germany and Austria have paid us a fair price for over 20 million sterling of raw material in a year, and have only asked us to take half that value of manufactured goods from them.

### INDUSTRIOUS GERMANY.

One of the greatest assets of the German nation is that it is industrious, and however much the military section may transgress the laws of nations and of humanity, I feel confident that we may rely on financial and commercial obligations being respected to the fullest extent; and when militarism has ceased to predominate, Germany will appeal,—and will not appeal in vain,—to the world to acknowledge that she has recognised her legal obligations and will do her best to fulfil them.

Unfortunately we in India are not ready to take all the advantage we might of the present opportunity,—only two or three out of all our provinces are equipped with a department of industries, and whereas I agree with those who seek some measure of protection for promising industries during their infancy, it would be contrary to the economic policy to which the Empire has in the past owed so much, to claim protection for an industry merely because it is indigeneous.

I hope the war will be over long before we can, in our necessarily slow scale of progress, develop the resources of the country to any material extent in this respect, but it will be a great misfortune if we cannot in the meantime lay the foundations of industrial progress on a broader basis.

### THE DOCKS.

Sir Charles Armstrong a year ago referred with very proper pride to the completion of the Alexandra Dock and the progress of the reclamation works; he also reminded us of the heavy interest charges which these extensions involved, but he was of opinion that with the assistance of the substantial special reserve which had been accumulated our growing trade would enable the port to meet these charges without any enhancement of the rates levied on trade and shipping. The war naturally upset most estimates, but it is gratifying to know that the results of 1914-15 are likely to turn out a good deal better than was at one time anticipated; we must accept the decision of the Port trustees to follow the example of other ports and impose a surcharge on trade so long as war conditions demand it, but I share Sir Charles' opinion that when normal times return we can reasonably expect the revenues of the port gradually to overtake the expenditure without any general permanent increase in the rates levied.

From an Imperial point of view we can only express great satisfaction that the Alexandra Dock was available for the use of Government on the outbreak of war, as without it the congestion, inconvenience and delay to transport as well as to commerce would have been immense.

### FAREWELL.

And now gentlemen, it remains for me to say farewell to the Chamber, as I very soon must do to India. My term of office ends to-day and in handing over to those whom you have chosen as my successors, I do so with utmost confidence. It is many years since I was first closely associated with Mr. Birkett in matters which though not strictly commercial, demanded powers of organisation and enterprise; his year's work as Deputy Chairman has shown how well fitted he is to preside over the affairs of the Chamber, and I feel sure that he will prove a worthy successor to those who have gone before him both in the Chamber and in his own firm. Mr. Hogg has already made his mark as a member of Committee and I am glad to think that at the present time the Chamber has an unusually large supply of potential chairmen.

To my colleagues on the Committee I tender my sincere thanks for their valuable assistance, advice and support, and I wish specially to thank the Secretary, the Assistant Secretary and the staff for the efficient manner in which they have fulfilled their duties in a time of considerable difficulty.

I now beg to propose: "That the Report of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for 1914 be adopted and confirmed."

### NEW CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. T. W. Birkett said:—Gentlemen, in seconding the adoption of the report for the past year it is hardly necessary for me to to say much, after the very able and exhaustive manner in which our Chairman has dealt with the various subjects that have occupied the attention of your Committee during the past year. There, is, though, one matter our Chairman has not mentioned that is now before us, and will be receiving our closet attention and that is—the suggestion of the Burma Chamber of Commerce regarding compulsory military service, which has already the support of the Bengal Chamber as far as an enquiry is concerned. The question is, of course, intimately associated with volunteering, and our Chamber some years ago gave its opinion that in the interests of the State every European should be trained to arms, and that if this end was not attained by volunteering, then it would be necessary to take other measures. Further measures bring us of course to some form of compulsory training, and while an enquiry is certainly called for, speaking personally I am not quite sure whether this is the right time to press our views on the Government of India. My own feeling is that when this terrible war is over, the whole question regarding the arrangements and form of the forces to be maintained in this country will come up for revision, and it seems to me that it will then be the more suitable time for the whole question of volunteering to be reviewed and if found necessary, a recommendation regarding compulsory service put forward. However, the matter is now before your Committee, and as I have already said, will receive its careful consideration. Gentlemen, you are all aware of the protracted negotiations one of our Sub-Committees has and is having in endeavouring to get delivery of the cargo from the Hansa and Austrian Lloyd steamers sheltering in Mormugao Harbour. I am sorry to say despite the good offices of the Bombay Government who have helped us in every way possible, our efforts so far have been unavailing, but I am glad to inform you a Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce who have been successful in arranging discharge under similar circumstances in other neutral ports have now kindly offered to negotiate on our behalf, and I have every hope that their efforts will be successful. I wish to associate myself with the remarks that have been made by our Chairman regarding Sir James Begbie, and I feel sure I am voicing the feelings of all present when I saw how sorry we are to hear he is leaving India and how much we shall miss his sage advice and the loss will be particularly felt by those of us who have been associated with him in the Bank of Bombay. And now I have to thank you for the honour you have done me in electing me your Chairman for the ensuing year. All I can say now is that I will do everything I can to justify your confidence.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

### MR. J. S. WARDLAW MILNE.

Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne then moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the out-going Committee for their able conduct of the affairs of the Chamber during the past year.

Mr. Milne said:—

Gentlemen,—After the excellent speeches you have heard from the outgoing and incoming Chairman, I do not wish to detain you with any very lengthy remarks in bringing to your notice the resolution which stands in my name, more especially as the proposal that a vote of thanks should be given to the outgoing Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Committee is one that carries its own recommendation with it.

I should like, however, to take the opportunity of referring very briefly to some of the more important matters which have engaged the attention of your Committee to which, for our interests, they have devoted so much time and trouble. Many of the principal points have already been fully dealt with by the previous speakers, but I think we may take it that in the special circumstances of the year which has passed, the work of the Chamber can well be divided under two heads, (1) the ordinary routine work and (2) the settlement, or attempts at settlement, of questions arising from the war.

### ORDINARY ROUTINE WORK.

As regards the first heading, gentlemen, the preliminary report which I hold in my hand gives us every indication that the ordinary routine work of the Chamber has been most successfully and conscientiously carried on and our very hearty thanks are due particularly to the Chairman, but also to the Deputy Chairman and Committee for their regular attendance and care towards the interests of the Members of the Chamber. To my mind, one of the principal matters under this heading of ordinary subjects was the discussion of the various sections of the Indian Companies Act and the points arising in the treatment of Public and Private Companies. In drawing up and passing into Law an Act of this kind, it was most necessary that Government should have the helpful and constructive criticism which your Committee were able to give as this was particularly a case where it was very necessary for Government to move cautiously and carry with them the commercial community as a whole so that the effect of legislation should not interfere in any way with legitimate trade while safeguarding so far as possible the interests of shareholders in public Companies. In the same way, your Committee were able to deal with the proposal legislation regarding Banking and the use of the term "Bank" and it is to be hoped that the result of the deliberations which have taken place will be in this case also, to safeguard the ignorant while promoting those genuine Banking concerns which this country still so greatly needs.

There are numerous matters which might be mentioned, but in reviewing the past and also possibly with the object of acting as a finger-post for the future, I will only refer to the questions which have arisen regarding the finances of the Improvement Trust, the question of roads in the City and the matter of the working of the Port Trust Docks. I don't know that Members as a rule take the interest they might do in the work of the Improvement Trust although the fruits of that work in the past fifteen years are now showing in many parts of the City, and there can be no one who has spent the last ten or fifteen years in Bombay but who must feel proud of the changes which have been brought about by the work of the Trust. The more of helpful criticisms it receives the better and it has a vast work still before it. In the same category perhaps, the question of the provision of suitable road surfaces and the question of road extensions and widening is a very important one not only to the ordinary citizen but also to trade as many changes will be required to meet the changing conditions of vehicle traffic. The Corporation are, I know, much engaged on the question of road extensions and I hope in time it will be possible to have a definite plan of campaign, in the order of urgency, laid down so that the money available can be spent to the best possible advantage. The working of the Docks is a matter which has been to a large extent upset by the extraordinary circumstances governing the past year and while trade has suffered, we must be thankful that the Alexandra Dock was sufficiently ready to be so valuable an aid to Government in the early weeks of the war. I trust our Port Trust representatives will, when peace comes again, bear in mind the trials of the past and look ahead without delay towards the further extensions which I am sure the trade of this City will shortly require.

### SETTLEMENT ARISING OUT OF WAR.

As regards the questions raised directly by the war, these are of too numerous a character to allow of detailed examination, but the report gives you full particulars, amongst other matters, of the efforts made by your various sub-committees in connection with consignments of goods at sea or on enemy's ships at the outbreak of hostilities. Cable difficulties and delays have greatly affected all of us and I trust that our new Committee will continue in the coming year to press for such further facilities for trade as are possible and reasonable under present circumstances. It seems difficult, for example, for us to understand why the ten letter system could not have been retained along with the use of selected Codes. The various questions arising out of the Impressment of Vessels Act are, many of them, still in abeyance and when it is remembered how difficult it is to carry on trade under indefinite conditions as to earnings and sailings, it will be realized I think how earnestly those connected with steamship lines have worked to assist the Government particularly in the early and difficult days of the War. It was no more than their duty to do so, but I feel sure their attitude in peculiar and most exceptional conditions was appreciated by the authorities. It is to be hoped that the Government will seek a very early opportunity to come to an amicable settlement of such matters as may be still outstanding in this connection, No reference to this matter would I think be complete without a hearty acknowledgment of the great part played by the introduction of the Government Ship Insurance Scheme, which masterly measure went far to arrest fear and timidity and to restore that confidence which alone enabled the trade of Great Britain to be carried on in the dark days of last August and September, There are still numerous difficulties facing the shippers of cargo to our own ports and particularly to those of neutral countries and while some of the demands made by the Customs authorities upon would be shippers are quite beyond their powers or indeed beyond the possibilities of actual trading at all, we all I think realise the necessity of doing all in our power to prevent assistance in any shape or form reaching our enemies. The Chamber can do a great deal in such matters with the Customs Authorities to smooth the path of the honest trader while safeguarding the national interests which are at stake.

These various matters, gentleman, are a few only of the many questions which have been dealt with by your Committee of last year and those of you who have sat upon the Committee in the past know the time and trouble which has to be given to Chamber work to make the Institution of the value it is. The Chairman particularly has almost daily calls upon his time and must give much anxious study to the points raised before deciding upon what lines to lead the deliberations of his colleagues. Our very hearty thanks are due to him and them and I have therefore great pleasure in proposing that the thanks of the Chamber be tendered to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and the out-going Committee for their able conduct of the affairs of the Chamber during the past year.

Mr. M. N. Hogg, in seconding the proposition, said that their Chairman had had a very strenuous year of office and had many opportunities of showing his worth and he was sure the members would agree with him that Mr. Reed had proved himself to be an ideal Chairman.

Mr. Hogg thanked the Chamber for the great compliment they Chamber for the great compliment they had paid him by electing him their Deputy-Chairman and he assured them that he valued the compliment very highly and that he would endeavour to maintain the best traditions of the post.

The Resolution was carried with acclamation and Mr. Reed thanked the meeting for their kind appreciation of his work and that of his Committee.

On the motion of Mr. H. R. Greaves, seconded by Mr. E. Comber, the following gentlemen were elected members of the Committee of the Chamber for the ensuing year:—

Mr. R. H. Brooke; Mr. A. H. Froom; Major H. A. L. Hepper; Mr. W. M. Ross; Mr. A. Scott Smith; Mr. A. P. Stewart; and Mr. G. E. Xydis.

The chairman then moved and the Deputy-Chairman seconded that under rule 4 of the Chamber's rules and regulations the Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co., cease to be members of this Chamber as from the 1st January 1915.

The proposition was carried.

Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., were then re-elected auditors of the Chamber's accounts for the year 1915 and the Hon. Mr. T. W. Birkett and Mr. Malcolm N. Hogg were elected Trustees of the Chamber's Provident Fund for the current year.

This concluded the business before the meeting.

# HIGH COURT.

## INSOLVENCY COURT.

### FRESH PETITION TO BE FILED.

*(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)*

IN THE MATTER OF TALAKCHAND HARNATH, INSOLVENT.

This was the hearing of a rule taken out by the insolvent praying for an order that he should be allowed to file a fresh petition in insolvency and granted an interim order for protection.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the insolvent in support of the rule, and Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the creditor, Sarupchand Purshotam, to show cause. The alleged facts which gave rise to the taking out of this rule are as follows:—In March 1895, the insolvent, his brother Motichand Harnath and his father Harnath Rupaji were adjudicated insolvents. In the schedule which the insolvent submitted at that time, the names of three creditors appeared. The petition in insolvency was however not proceeded with and the insolvents did not appear for their discharge. That petition therefore was still pending.

In 1913, however, one Sarupchand Purshotamdas filed a suit against him for recovery of Rs. 7,396-13-6 alleged to be the balance of amount due to him upon an alleged completed transaction for the sale of diamonds. A decree in favour of Sarupchand for Rs. 6,439-8-0 was passed on the 2nd of October 1914 by the Court. In execution of the said decree the insolvent was arrested on 5th February, 1915 and was placed before Mr. Justice Macleod in chambers who postponed the matter till the 3rd of March 1915 to enable him to apply to the Commissioner in Insolvency for interim protection.

The insolvent therefore took out a rule on the 18th of February and this rule was heard by his Lordship on Wednesday morning.

Mr. Davar, for the insolvent, submitted that his present application was for an order to allow him to file a fresh petition in insolvency, and for interim order for protection. If the old petition of 1895 was allowed to stand, the insolvent must be allowed to amend his schedule.

Mr. Desai submitted that no fresh petition could be allowed to be filed pending the disposal of the present petition filed in 1895. No amendment should also be allowed in the schedule because the insolvent did not inform his client at the time he was given credit, that he was an undischarged insolvent. His only course was that he should first have the petition dismissed and then file a fresh petition after two years.

His Lordship said that the only reasonable way that struck him was to dismiss the old petition and allow the insolvent to file a fresh petition. The present petition having been dismissed the Court had power to entertain a fresh petition.

His Lordship, therefore, ordered that the old petition of 1895 should be dismissed; insolvent to be at liberty to file a fresh petition in insolvency. On his filing a fresh petition, his Lordship would give him an interim order till next Court day.

Solicitors for the insolvent:—Messrs. Vachha & Co.

Solicitors for Sarupchand:—Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal.

## PRIVY COUNCIL DECISION.

### PROPERTY WORTH 12 LAKHS IN DISPUTE.

*(Before the Judicial Committee consisting of Lord Shaw, Sir George Farewell, Sir John Edge and Mr. Ameer Ali.).*

SIVLINGAPPA BASAPPA SINTRI V. SATAPPA REVAPPA SINTRI AND OTHERS.

Information has been received from London that their Lordships of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have confirmed the decree of the High Court of Bombay and dismissed with costs the appeal preferred by the appellant Shivlingappa.

Shivlingappa was the plaintiff in suit No. 55 of 1908 of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Belgaum, and sued for partition and separate possession of the one-fourth share in the property in the possession of respondents which he alleged to be joint. The property involved in the suit was over 12 lakhs of rupees.

The respondents contended that it was separate property and alleged a partition between the plaintiff and their father in the year 1844.

Mr. V. V. Fadke, First Class Subordinate Judge, who tried the suit, held that the partition alleged by the defendants was not proved and the partition deeds produced by the defendants were forgeries.

On appeal Justices Chandavarkar and Heaton held that the partition was proved and that the deeds were genuine, and dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs.

From this decree the plaintiff Shivlingappa Shintre appealed to the Privy Council with the result that his appeal was dismissed and the decree passed by the High Court was confirmed with costs.

Sir Robert Finlay and Mr. Arthur Grey (instructed by Messrs. Ramkin, Ramkin, Ford and Chester, Solicitors) appeared for the appellant. Messrs. De Gruyther, Lowndes and Upjohn (instructed by Messrs. T. L. Wilson and Co.,) appeared for the respondents.

Mr. Nilkanth Atmaram, Pleader of Bombay, represented the respondents.

## CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY 4TH MARCH, 1915.

Before The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Honourable Mr. Justice Davar.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals or hearing final disposal.

26-14—42-14—Payne and Co, Khimji Assar Virji v The Fraser Ice Factory Co Ld, M B Chothia, Part heard.

25-14—104-14—M B Chothia, The Fraser Ice Factory Ld (in Liquidation v Haji Gulam Mahomed Ajani, Payne and Co, Part heard.

47-14—1145-12—M K R B & Co Juvani Gorio v. Pandoon Rowji Mulla and M.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

58-14—261-14—Khambatta and Co. for a pauper Jainumbai widow v. Hawabai widow Captain and V.

59-14—983-13—Vachha and Co. Talakchand Harnath Sarupchand Purshotamdas Bhaishanker K & G.

46-14—929-12—Daphtary F and D Sulleman Hassain Soudagar v. Merwanji Jehangirji Vakil Khand L & M.

60-14—L A Ref. 4-06—Smetham B & Co Batha Vithal and others v. Lady Mankorebai, widow and ors Daphtary F & D.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

659-14—Payne and Co The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navign. Co. Ld. v. Mahomed Ismail Mahomedji. Crawford B Co.

930-14—Matabhai J M The Pioneer Bank Ld. v. Premsukhdas Gopinath a firm.

1508-14—Malvi H M R Bhaichand Kanayalal v. Lakhminarayen Ramnath.

16-15—15—G B Pardya Shaikhbhai Esufbhai a firm v. Mahomed Kassamji and ors.

48-15—Little & Co. The Specie Bank Ltd. (In Liquidation) v. Bhaichand Karamchand & Co a firm.

50-15—Bhai K & Gir Laxminarayen Bhawaniram v. Jagannath Bhawaniram Khouderad L M.

81-15—N C Dalal, Panachand Dossa v Vithal Govind alias Vithal Raja, Pandia & Co.

100-15—Cragie B and Caroe, Bapuji Sorabji Patel v Damodhar Ramji, Merwanji K R B and Co.

Undefended Long Cause.

1295-14—G B Pandya, Keshow Ganesh Vaidya v Bai Laxmibai widow.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

624-14—Patell and Ez, Fatmabai v Bai Dhaklibai widow and ors, Payne and Co.

791-14—Payne and Co, Dhaklibai widow and ors v Hasanally Mahomedally and ors, Patell and Ez, Dubash and Co, for a pauper.

739-14—Sabnis and G, Hariba Avdaji Shinde v Savlaram Umaji and ors, Judah & S.

S C Ct 96/4219-14—Amin and D, Vanechand Jassa and ors v Ghati Hariba Avdaji Shinde and ors, Sab and G, Judah and S, Part heard, 9-2-15.

S C Ct 97/4220-14—Amin and D, Vanechand Jassa and ors v Ghati Hariba Avdaji Shinde and ors, Sab and G, Judah and S, Part heard, 9-2-15.

Short Cause.

1446-14—Payne and Co, Lakhmidas Ratansey and Co a firm v Parbhashankar Aiveshwar and Co a firm, Hiralal and Co.

Long Causes.

291-14.—Daph. F. & D., Ganeshlal Sabhagmal a firm, Ratanchand Premchand & ors., Dubash & Co.

350-13.—Ardishir H. D. & Co., Ruttonbai widow, v. R. D. Sethna & ors., Mulla & M. Ard. H. D. & Co.

374-13.—Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Lakhmichand Damji v. R. D. Sethna & ors., Ard. H. D. & Co.

695-13.—Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Ruttonbai widow, v. Jethabhai Nursey & ors., Mulla & M. Ard. H. D. & Co.

1106-14.—Madha & Ch. Champubai widow, v. Putlibai widow, Edg. G. N. Co.

1059-14.—Purnanand & Co., Bhagwanji Ramji & Co., a firm v. Noor Mahomed Fazul & ors., Pacha & Co.

1250-14—Dastur & Co Harilal Ganesh v Pragji Vallabdas Manecklal & Co.

1031-14—Amin and D Chandulal Laldas and ors v Ruxani widow and our Bhimji & Co. Mr. P & F.

859-13—Mulla and M, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Nimbabai widow and ors, Ard H D and Co, Payne and Co, Matu J and M, Shroff D and D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suit for Disposal in Chambers.

1494-14—Rustomji and G, Nandramdas Dwarkadas a firm v Sanalal Lalloobhai a firm.

For ex-parte decree against defendants 1, 2 and 4 (in Court).

452-14—Dubash and Co, Messrs Ramgopal Madhuprasad a firm v Sittaram Mukundram and ors.

Suits for hearing & Final disposal.

Short Cause.

282-14—M K R B & Co Ishwardas Ichharam Mushroowalla & ors v Harjimal & Sons a firm Payne and Co Part Heard.

Long Causes.

1173-13—Ard H D and Co, Fatmabai v Rehmatbai and anr, Little and Co. Part heard, 6-2-15.

1174-13—Ard H D and Co, Fatmabai v Rehmatbai and ors, Little and Co, Part heard, 6-2-15.

For hearing on exceptions to Comr's Report.

389-12—Captain and V, Seth Ellahi Bux Lal Mahomed and ors v Sakinabai widow and ors.

Short Cause.

931-14—Matu J and M, The Pioneer Bank Ld v Dayashankar Motiram Jain, Dubash and Co.

REFERENCE.

L A Refc 1-14—E F Nicholson In re-Government v Haji Mahomed Jawad bin Haji Mahomed Taki Craig B & C.

Commercial Cause.

923-14—Little and Co, Messrs J A Begbie and Co a firm v Meghji Vallabhdas, Patell and Ez.

Long Causes.

260-14—Payne and Co, Pritamdas Tricumdas and anr v Asharam Govindram and anr, Bhimji and Co.

281-14—Pocha & Co Dossabhoy Cursetji Soonawala v Gangaram Sakharam Seth & ors Nanu A & Co.

997-14—Ard H D & Co Abraham E J Abraham v Khetsedas Lachminarayan a firm and anr Malvi H M & R Dy D & Co.

424-14—Bhai K and G, Vassonji Sons and Co a firm v Haji Khanoo Moosa a firm, Little and Co.

772-13. Soonderdas & Co., Sobhagchand Magenchand v. Chanulal Ishwarlal Mehta, Unwalla P. & P.

233-14—Payne & Co Ratansi Dharamsi Morarji & ors v. Tribhowandas Varjiwandas & ors. Daph F & D Craigie B & Co.

240-13—Soonderdas & Co. Jamnadas Harakhji & ors v. Moledina Haji Kassam Ludha & ors Bhai K & G.

924-13—Jehangir M & S Girdharilal Balabux a firm v. Fulchand Padamraj & Co & M.

841-14—In Person Rajabally Hyderally v. Benjvallabhdas Purshotamdas a firm Motichand & D.

1021-14—M K R B and Co, Jehangir Rustomji Wadia v Ardeshir Hormusji Daruwala and anr, Vachha and Co.

1060-14—Payne and Co, Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Ismail Nurani v Sullemanji Karimji a firm, In person, Jeh S M and H.

1037-14—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ld (in Liquidation) v The All India United Insurance Co Ltd Edgelow G W & Co.

1030-14—Manecklal and Co Abdul Karim Haji Esmail v Mahomed Joosub Haji Esmail Payne and Co.

S SCT. 594-21470/14—Ardeshir H D & Co Parbhudas Soorchand and anr v Parbhashanker Avleshwar Hiralal and Co.

893-14—Jehangir G and B, Bai Pamibai v Govind Karson Chhaya, Jam R and D.

1089-14—Patell and Ez, Chiranjilal Mahadev v Sudarmal Fulchand a firm, M K R B and Co.

867-14—Shroff D and D, Ardeshir Shapurji Itchapuria and anr v Abdul Rehman bin Abdul Kadar Jitekar, Mulji and Th.

966-14—Little and Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ld (in Liquidation) v Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey Kt and ors, Payne and Co, Daph F and D, Wadia G and Co, Craigie B and C, Raghavaya N and Co, Bhaishanker K and G, Tyabji D and Co, Little and Co., Malvi H. M. and R. For Postponement.

1109-14—Man H M and Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v Narsi Jetha a firm, N C Dalal.

1110-14—Man H. M. and Co., Allarakhia Jivraj v. Channabhai Vella a firm, N. C. Dalal.

1112-14—Mans H M and Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v Jetha Monsi a firm, In person.

1122-14—Mans H M and Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v. Pasoo Ookada a firm, In person.

585-14—Bhai K and G, The Poona Bank Ld v Keshav Shridhar Bhosekar and ors, Matu J and M.

40-14—Shroff D and D, Bai Sakerbai widow v Rao Bahadur Vussonji Khimji, Bhai K and G.

901-14—Mulla & M Saarally Ebrahim and anr v Messrs Volkart Bro's firm Payne and Co.

1440-14—N C Dalal, Devji Odhavji Chottani v Keshowji Ramji and Co a firm, Manch and N.

## CALCUTTA SHOOTING TRAGEDY.

### BAIL REFUSED TO ARRESTED SUSPECTS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 3.

Five young men, arrested in connection with the last Sunday's outrage, were placed before the Commissioner of Police yesterday. Applications for their release on bail were moved by their pleaders. The Commissioner of Police refused to grant bail and sent the accused for trial.

### FURTHER DETAILS OF THE CRIME!

It appears that owing to the coming convocation of the Calcutta University which will take place on Saturday next over which H. E. the Viceroy is to preside as Chancellor, there was to be a Police rehearsal at College Square on Sunday morning, says the "Indian Daily News." For that purpose Police officers who were to take part were leaving from various places to attend the rehearsal parade. At about 6-45 a.m. on Sunday, Babu Sures Chunder Mukerjee, a Sub-Inspector of the Special Branch, C.I.D., was waiting at the Hudua south-western corner to catch the Shambazar car for College Square. Just as the car was approaching, another C.I.D. officer pointed out three Bengalee youths who were standing on the western footpath and told him that these men were moving about suspiciously Whereupon, Sub-Inspector Sures changed his mind about entering the car and began to watch these three men. Shortly after he saw another Bengalee youth who is believed to be Chunder Preo Roy standing on the eastern footpath. Recognising the man as wanted in the recent motor bandit raids, he sent his orderly to go and catch the man. The orderly went up to the man and caught him by the hand and brought him to the Sub-Inspector. "You are Chunder Preo Roy," said the Sub-Inspector. It is stated that the man said he was. There followed a struggle next, whereupon it is said that Chunder Preo Roy took out a Mauser pistol from his waist and fired point-blank into the C. I. D. officer. Sures fell and the other three men who were first observed came up and then all four fired at the C. I. D. officer as he lay on the road. The orderly Sew Prosad Kahar was also fired at and has been removed to the Medical College Hospital severely wounded with one shot through the back and another over the shoulder. The assailants then all ran away in a easterly direction. It is stated that the deceased officer was shortly before this warned by letter.

The C. I. D. officer had five wounds. One under the mouth, one in the chest, back, stomach and shoulder. His dead body has been removed to the police morgue.

Sub-Inspector Bun Behary Mukerjee not being in the line of fire escaped altogether unhurt. The desperate character of the outrage caused quite a panic among the neighbouring shopkeepers and passersby none of whom dared to approach or arrest the armed gang who on the other hand finding themselves masters of the situation fired a volley in the air and brandishing their revolvers as a warning against interference coolly walked away and disappeared where to no one in the locality could say.

### POLICE VIGILANCE.

In a few minutes the news of the occurrence reached Sir Frederick Halliday who was at the time supervising the rehearsal of the police parade for the forthcoming Viceroy's arrival in Calcutta. Shortly after the scene was visited by Sir Frederick Halliday, Mr. Ugart, Mr. Lowman, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Special Branch, C. I. D. Superintendent Aldridge, and a host of other Police officers including Circle Inspector Robertson and Inspector Mumtaz Ali of the Jorasanko Police Station, and saw the body of the deceased Police officer lying in a pool of blood with deep gaping gunshot wounds on the back and in the stomach. The wounded orderly was removed in a dying condition to the Medical College Hospital.

A telephone requisition was promptly despatched to the Centre Police Station at Lall Bazar when a posse of European Reserve Police Sergeants armed with loaded revolvers were despatched to the scene, where on arrival they were directed to search the several thoroughfares for the suspects concerned in the tragedy, all of whom were described to be attired in Indian attire covered over with heavy alwans or shawls. Armed Police Sergeants were also deputed for duty at the various outlets of Calcutta each being furnished with the description and dress of the armed gang with a view to arrest them. The body of the deceased Police officer was removed to the morgue where it was later on viewed by the Coroner and a jury preliminary to an inquest. The representative of the journal was informed that the deceased Police officer had been armed with a loaded revolver, but the attack being unexpected he had no time to use the weapon upon his assailants.

## GARDEN REACH TAXICAB DACOITY.

### TRIAL ADJOURNED FOR A FORTNIGHT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 3.

The case in which Atul Kristo Ghosh a student of the Presidency College, Saraj Bhusan Das, a teacher in the Metropolitan Institution, Biman Chander Ghosh, a student of the St. Xavier's College, Rajani Kanta Bose, a matriculation student, Prokash Chander Basu, son of a pleader of Baruipur, Bejoy Krishna Ghosh, an employee of the Bengal Mill, Gopal Chander Dutta of Dhosa and Norendra Nath Bhattacharjee of Rajpur were charged with having committed dacoity in a taxi-cab at Garden Reach came on for hearing yesterday before the Joint Magistrate of Alipore. When the case was called it was stated that the accused Saraj Bhosan Das had died of small-pox previous evening, while Norendra Nath Bhattacharjee was laid up with the same disease. At the request of the police the case was adjourned for a fortnight. Gopal Chander Dutt was released on bail of Rs. 1,000.

## GERMAN GOVERNMENT CORN MONOPOLY.

### DETAILS OF THE SCHEME.

The whole German Press, says "The Times," recognizes the establishment of a Government "Corn Monopoly" as being by far the most important and far reaching measure taken since the outbreak of War. A very clear account of the scheme is given by Herr Georg Bernhard in the "Vossische Zeitung."

All supplies of wheat and rye and of uour of all sorts in amounts of not less than one double hundredweight are to be regarded as confiscated on February 1. By February 5, all holders of stocks have to give a full account of them. The corn that is confiscated passes into the possession either of the "War Corn Company (Limited)" or of the "War Purchase Company (Limited)," or of the local Municipal organizations. These bodies are to pass the corn on to the mills, which have to work on conditions fixed in the last resort by the authorities. There is a special Imperial organization for distributing supplies to the local administrations, which are left to regulate for themselves the distribution to the public. It is open to the local administrations either to supply the bakeries and retail dealers with flour, and to leave them to sell bread as usual, or to supply the public with bread tickets against which alone bread may be suppliel. The only definite rule for every municipality or other local body is that it may not deliver more than a maximum quantity in a fixed time, according to the decisions of the supreme Imperial authority. The real difficulties of organization are thus left to the local bodies, and German Municipal organization is subjected to a new and severe test.

Farmers are allowed to retain only as much corn as is necessary for the feeding of the persons on their estates—many of whom in Germany are still paid largely in kind—and for an adequate supply of seed. The Government has also imposed upon communities of more than 5,000 inhabitants the duty of accumulating smoked and other preserved foods. Powers will be given to the local authorities for compulsory purchase of pigs. As regards agricultural interests, the two main features of the scheme are prevention of the future employment of corn as fodder and compulsory reduction of live stock.

### OFFICIAL EXPLANATION.

The following is the text of the principal passages in a communication issued by the Prussian Ministry of State:—

During the initial period of transition, irregularities in the supply of bread cannot be avoided, but they will soon and surely be overcome.

There can be no doubt that this measure goes far deeper into the economic life of our people than all other measures taken during the war. It is however necessary, in order to assure a sufficient and regular supply of our people with bread until the next harvest and it is therefore a vital necessity for the state and for the nation. The measures taken hitherto have not proved sufficient to guarantee an economic use of our supplies of corn, which are indeed in themselves thoroughly sufficient, but are nevertheless limited. In particular, the previous measures did not effectively prevent the use of corn as fodder. There are only two ways open for the attainment of our purpose. Either there must be a quite extraordinary increase in corn prices, which would limit consumption and make the use of corn as fodder impossible, or all corn supplies must be confiscated and distributed to local authorities in proportion to the number of people to be fed. The Federal Governments have decided upon the second course, in order to spare the German people during the period of war a great increase in the price of bread.

### A GRAVE AND SACRED DUTY.

The measure that has been taken gives us the certainty that the scheme of our enemies to starve nothing. It assures us a sufficient supply of bread until the next harvest. It makes o. country, in this economic war, also, invincible. We are confident that the authorities in all branches and every single official, even though they are not officially bound to co-operate, will work with all their strength for the carrying out of this great task, and will assist the population by their advice and by their actions. We are sure of the willing co-operation of all circles of our people and its economic organizations. Every individual will remember that conscientious obedience to the regulations is a grave and sacred duty to the Fatherland.

The patriotic spirit and the firm will for victory, which in this great time manifest themselves so splendidly in our people, give us the certainty that every man and every woman will do their duty gladly and with joy in making sacrifices. As our heroic troops out there on the ramparts, so we, who stay at home, will and shall for our part hold out victoriously in the great battle for the existence and the honour of the Empire.

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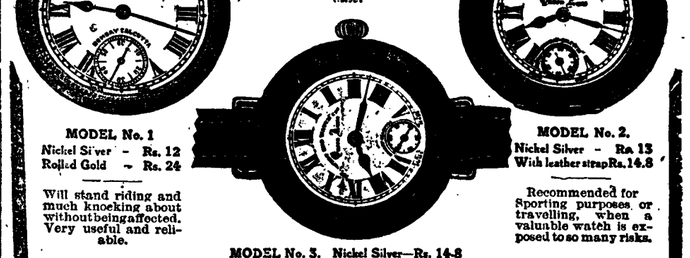

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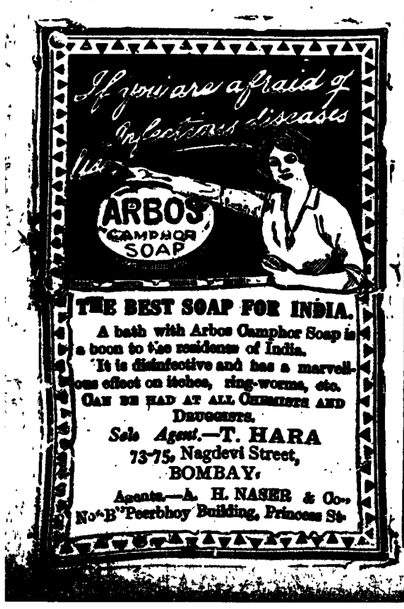


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## LOOKING AHEAD.

### A SUGGESTION FOR PENALISING GERMANY'S COMMERCE.

*Mr. H. G. Wells contributes his second article in the "Daily Chronicle" on the lack of initiative in Great Britain in which he deals chiefly with the reasons for a strategic revision of the present fiscal policy of the Government.*

There is no other purpose in war than to end it as soon as possible. Every war aims at a peace. To fight without a purpose is the way of epilepsy. A nation that goes to war without a clear vision of the peace in which that war is to end is a mere beast of instinct. And so from the very outset of this war intelligent people have been scheming the peace settlement. War is no more than a monstrous activity leading to that.

Manifestly, too, the peace we want at the end of the war must very profoundly affect our conduct of the war. If we want to annex enemy territory, as, for example, German South Africa, it is advisable to be in possession of it at the end of the war. If we want to destroy his fleet, it is easier to destroy it during hostilities than to propose to have it surrendered after the war is done. The preliminary to disarmament and pacification is to abolish the enemy's forces. If he fights on the defensive and plays for a "draw," it is necessary to attack. If he fights on the defensive to keep some part of his forces intact and if he succeeds in doing so, he has scored that point.

GERMANY'S VITAL CENTRE.

And war, as Germany understands it, does not end with fleets and armies. Germany fights with science, and she fights also through trade and industry. Her vital centre is not Berlin; Westphalia, Saxony, and Silesia are the vital centres of Germany, and the capture of Berlin would be no more decisive in this struggle than snatching the hat off a man you wished to disable. Moreover, even the destruction of the German army and fleet and the negotiation of a peace that admitted Germany's military failure might not mean an effective defeat of Germany. Germany fights as a whole. She is the Red Indian among nations and her path is the warpath. She has prepared for the war not only through military and naval preparations, but through social and economic organisation. The Allies, if they do not exercise some imaginative foresight, may find that after an illusory peace Germany is still in effect fighting.

Sufficient attention has not yet been directed to the systematic wrecking of industrial plant in France, Belgium and Poland. Great areas of industrialism have been devastated. Suppose that presently the Germans are driven within their own borders, that France gets her lost provinces again, Russia unifies Poland, Belgium and Serbia are paid their adequate indemnities, and so forth; that alone will not restore the wrecked factories of Liege and Lille and Lodz, the ruins of Belgrade, and the scarified fields of Belgium. The peace will reopen trade with Germany. Germany with her far more efficient organisation of labour will restore the wreckage of her legions to her factories, which indeed in many cases have been running so far and accumulating stocks, and, with our vast market freely open to them, and no doubt with our manufacturers in a characteristically British state of confusion and muddle and imperfect apprehension, Germany will sail in at once to economic victory, and to the accumulation of fresh wealth and energy for another war. Nothing, I think, can be plainer than this, straight ahead of us. If we win it will be so; if we fail to achieve complete victory, still more will this be the case.

WHAT WE HAVE TO RECKON WITH.

We are dealing now not with a purely soldierly people as were the French during the Napoleonic wars; we are dealing with a people whose schools and universities, whose factories and railways and mercantile shipping have all been handled, and no doubt will still be handled after the war, with the deliberate intention of annoying, subjugating and glorying over less arrogant races; we are dealing with a people who have set themselves as deliberately as any people have ever done, not even excepting the Zulus and the Red Indians, to humiliate, trample upon and dominate the rest of mankind. Prussianised Germany is war. She has been at the work of war for fifty odd years, and it is Ntopian to count with any certainty upon a change of heart, even if she is completely and adequately defeated upon the stricken field. We know our Germany now. We have to reckon with her using whatever weapons are left to her, and certainly she will if she can begin to use her economic ones to impoverish and weaken the Allies before the ink is dry upon the treaties of peace.

Now we owe, not only to ourselves but to our most gallant and long suffering Allies in the West, that this campaign after the war shall not succeed. I am a consistent free trader as I am a consistent pacificist; I hate the exasperations of a Custom-house as much as I hate the swagger of a Prussian officer; but the two things are but aspects of the one vice of intolerant aggressive patriotism, and just as I see that the sane pathway to the world's peace lies through the defeat of Germany, so also do I see that the only way to enable Belgium and France and industrial Russia to recover from the deliberate devastations of Germany is to form a Customs' alliance with them, to set up a tariff against German goods in Great Britain, in all our Empire, and in the empires of our Allies, and to establish a preference in favour of the Allies. Arising out of the war and continuing and completing its issue, it is manifest that there must be some such Zollverein, in which all the Allies, trading together practically as free traders, should in the first place bar or penalise German "efficiency" in their markets, and in the second favour their own products as against the products of economically neutral powers. Unless they so continue the present alliance as an economic one, their victory in the war will be the most futile of victories—in particular the restoration of Belgian freedom will be the most tragic of mockeries. No indemnity, no other form of compensation, can atone to Belgium and the north of France for their vast sacrifices in the cause of liberty and civilisation as the reservation of the greatest markets in the world for their renascent industries would do.

That is the chief reason for a strategic revision of our national fiscal policy at the present time. But protection against a German trade attack upon our shattered Allies at the end of the war is not the only purpose that may be served by a permanent Customs' alliance of the anti-German Powers. There is no need to wait for the end of the war before the Allied tariff is established, and so soon as it is established, so soon as the rapid recovery of Germany from the war strain has been anticipated and barred, there will be a very considerable decline in whatever borrowing power still remains to her. The value of her huge industrial plant will become at least doubtful. Her whole economic future will be altered for the worse, and she will no longer be able to mortgage it in order to prolong the war. And the Allied Zollverein will be in a position of advantage, such as no single Power would possess singly, to negotiate a preferential treatment as against Germany in America and all the neutral countries of the world.

This is the general case for a bold revision of our fiscal system now, in association with our Allies, and in the face of our enemies. Tariffs are instruments of war. It is as hateful to a liberal intelligence to make them as it is to make a sea-mine; but against Germany, as we and our Allies are situated, they have to be made. Germany is an insane country, a de-civilised country, and we cannot afford to treat her with the generosities of civilisation.

TARIFFS AS INSTRUMENTS OF WAR.

And it is not only on behalf of our Allies that we have to consider Protection at the present time. We are in an extraordinary position at home with regard to a great number of things for which we have come to trust Germany, and which are necessary to our economic activities and the general life of the community. The prominent case is dye stuffs, but that is only the type case. In all sorts of other things, various chemical products, motor car wheels, various grades of zinc, various sorts of glass, electrical apparatus, and so on through a long list, we have now to turn from Germany to the home producer. For the period of the war at any rate, we have to make these things at home. But nobody is going to set up large manufacturing plants without some guarantee that they will not be thrown out of use by a vigorous and perhaps subsidised dumping campaign on the part of Germany directly the war is over. Certain sections of our own manufacturers are therefore in exactly the same boat as our Allies. They make a very good second case, a minor case, for the immediate erection of a permanent tariff wall against Germany around an Allied Zollverein.

And let me be perfectly clear about what I think a tariff should do. It should not tax articles coming from anywhere, because, on the whole, they come usually from Germany. It should not protect our manufactures and agriculture against the world; it should protect the trade and freedom of the world against the brute patriotism of Germany. It could very well be based upon our compulsory marking of the name of the country of origin upon all imported goods. It should be definitely a tariff upon things "made in Germany." It should be plainly hostility. It should be part of that reduction of an intolerably aggressive people to reason and gentleness which has been forced upon civilisation. When that aggressiveness is cured its end will be served. It should aim at the ultimate inclusion of a chastened Germany in a Zollverein that may one day vanish by comprehending all the world.

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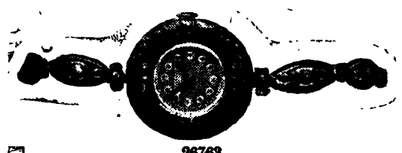
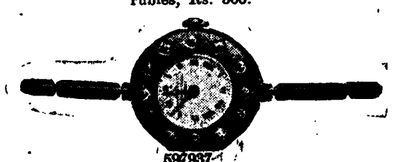
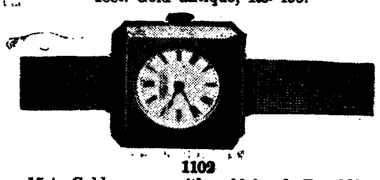


26763
18ct. Gold antique, Rs. 490.



597937
18ct. Gold expanding jewelled diamonds and rubies, Rs. 235.



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15ct. Gold square with gold band, Rs. 320.
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597582
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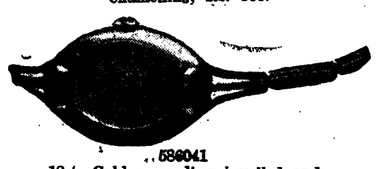
18ct. Gold expanding jewelled diamonds and enamelling, Rs. 360.

2156
18ct. Keystone Elgin expanding, Rs. 260.



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18ct. Gold expanding jewelled and enamelled, Rs. 390.

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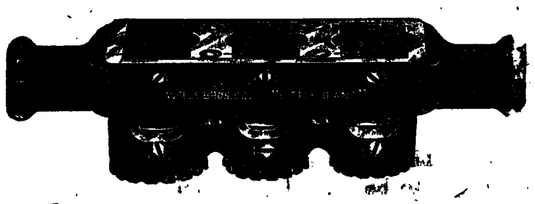

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